ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,012—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants by, whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
†	SIAM	3000	500	H. T. Weighell	21st July.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th "
†	ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th "
†	SIAM	3000	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B.	HYDASPES	2936	450	E. Gordon	25th "
†	ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	6045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
†	SIAM	3000	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
					Saturday.
B.I.	SHANNON	6139	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	30th "
B.I.	PESHAWUR	3927	500	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
†	ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I.	BLUTHNER'S	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia, transship at Colombo:—

28th July. 25th Sept. | 9th Aug. 4th Oct. | 23rd Aug. 18th Oct. | 6th Sept. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Feliner	3,878	600	1st August,
AMPHITRITE	B. Vides	3,930	600	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Morra	4,351	350	9th August,
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	5,811	500	21st July,

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 1, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1893, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 868 tons, on the 28th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,030 tons, on the 20th July, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, an Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th July, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia,

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th July, 1893. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPRESSED TABLETS OF PHENACETIN BAYER.
(5 grains each.)
FOR NEURALGIA,
SICK HEADACHE,
INFLUENZA,
RHEUMATISM,
FEVERS, &c.
Easily Soluble. Agreeable Taste.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

OUR SIGHT
is of greater importance, and gives us more satisfaction, than all our other senses put together.
OUR EYES
ought, therefore, to be treated well.
KEMP & Co.'s
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
are scientifically made, and the sight carefully tested. When properly suited with spectacles, the wearer will be relieved of headaches, and the nervous system will experience a rest not hitherto obtained.
KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BAG TOP CAPS.
BUY THE "LAST SHAPES."
HOMESPUNS. HARRIS. VICUNA. CHEVIOT. } LINED SOFT SILK.
HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. | THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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LIGHT PILSENER BEER
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,
POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.
Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash; Rs. 6-8 Credit.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash; Rs. 4-8 Credit.
Per case 4 dozen Bottles, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24-10.
,, 6 dozen ½ Bottles, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24-10.
AGENTS FOR BECK'S PILSENER BEER,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE MEDICINE Fothergill's Madonal Cures Dyspepsia and Constipation, Stimulates the Liver, regulates the Bowels and Kidneys, and clears the Skin. Is found of great service to Voyagers. Of all Chemists. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. FOR YOU!

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That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get
WELL INTO THE PIPE
The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.
TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,
Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.
It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.
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BUT WHY SUFFER Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only Vegetable Remedy, free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay. WITH COUGH AND COLD?

THORPE & CO.'S
SUPERIOR
FELT HATS.
FASHIONABLE
SHAPES.
BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
SOFT (CLERICAL),
GREY, } Rs. 8-8.
VARSITY CAPS Rs 2-8.
STRAW HATS.
THORPE & CO.,
HATTERS
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.
Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."
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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

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THE following are EXAMPLES of PIANOFORTES on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM:—

	Cash price.	For 12 months per month.	For 24 months per month.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Standard Indian Square Pianoforte	875 0	79 0	42 0
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Upright	825 0	74 0	39 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand	1,500 0	134 0	71 0
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John Brinsmead and Sons' Concert Grand, with the latest improvements	2,000 0	189 0	100 8
John Brinsmead and Sons' Upright Grands, with new Tuning Apparatus	945 0	86 0	47 0
Marcks and Co.'s Special Indian Uprights	500 0	47 0	26 8

If a lump sum be paid down as an advance towards hiring and ultimate purchase-value of Piano, we make due allowance on the purchase-value and reduce the monthly-hire payments proportionately. For Example:—
Cash Price of Piano...Rs. 875
By Cash in advance ... ,, 275
Balance... ,, 600
Add 12 per cent. for hire-purchase..... ,, 72
Total... ,, 672 = 12 monthly payments of Rs. 56.
12 Months' purchase-value of Piano .....Rs. 672
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Total... ,, 712 = 24 monthly payments of Rs. 29-8.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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CHEAP ½ TOLA NOTE PAPER.

	Rs. a.
Superfine Cream Laid Bank Note Paper	1 0
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Do. do. Envelopes, to match	1 2
Boxes Chit Paper and Envelopes, to match, 48 Sheets Paper, which fit the Envelopes without folding ....Per Box	0 12
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	Rs. a.
Cream Laid Ivory Surface, Large Octavo, 5 Quires	2 8
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,, ,, Small Octavo, 5 Quires	2 4
,, ,, ,, ,, Envelopes, per 100	1 12
Baskerville Vellum Wove Note Paper, Small Octavo, 5 Quires	1 12
,, ,, ,, Envelopes, Small Octavo, per 100	1 12
,, ,, ,, Note Paper, Albert Size	1 8
,, ,, ,, Envelopes, Albert Size, per 100	1 8
Venetian Vellum Laid Note Paper, Large Octavo, 5 Quires	2 8
,, ,, ,, Envelopes, large size, per 100	2 0
,, ,, ,, Note Paper, Small Octavo, 5 Quires	2 4
,, ,, ,, Envelopes, Small Octavo, per 100	1 12
The Chromatic Tinted Repped, in boxes containing 40 Sheets Note Paper with Envelopes, in four delicate Tints, Small Octavo or Albert size, per box	0 12

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BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,
IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of
New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.
Dresses, stylishly made from either for ....Rs. 32 8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from .... ,, 37 8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match .... ,, 3 8 extra.
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All Wool Crepon Costumes ....Rs. 35 0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to .... ,, 55 0
Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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ROYAL ARTILLERY, with Plated Hilt and Scabbard	45
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INFANTRY	40
RIFLE	40
POLITICAL	60
PRESENTATION	Rs. 95 to 200

Sword Knots, Undress and Full Dress, Sword Bags, and Military Accoutrements of all kinds always in Stock.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
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BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,, ,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,, ,,	100
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GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
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MADRAS.

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THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th July, it being a Public Holiday under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas, 4.

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ON THE
LAW OF BILLS OF LADING,
SECOND EDITION.
Price: Rs. 15.

THIS WORK has been thoroughly Revised and greatly Enlarged; and has been brought up to date and made as Complete as possible. Besides some 350 New Cases it includes the important Act of Congress, 1893, relating to Bills of Lading, &c., passed on the 13th February last, and which was to come into force in the United States on the 1st July. It also contains the most recent Forms of Bills of Lading, including the Through Bill—a Chapter on which has been added to the work.

BOMBAY: THACKER & Co., Ld.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
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On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

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REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS :—

			Rs. a
LA HOJA, Trabucos	per box of	50	5 0
La AMISTAD, Regalias	"	50	7 0
EL DIPLOMA Exq.	"	25	6 0
† DONA ANNA, Imperiales	"	50	15 0
LA LEGITIMIDAD, Fig Select	"	50	15 0
* AGUILA D'ORO, Reg Finos	"	50	18 0
* do do Marcelinas	"	50	18 0
* do do Delirios	"	25	10 0
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina	"	100	36 0
LA CORONA, Reg Nobleza	"	50	20 0
LA ROSA DE SANTIAGO	"	50	25 0
LA CAROLINA	"	25	14 0
LA FLOR DE MORALES	"	25	15 0

† Gold Foil round each Cigar.
* Popularly known as Bock's Eagles.

MALTA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
SPOTTED DOGS	Per	100	...11-8
SEMIRAMIS	"	"	...14 0

Very Choice.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3	12	"
COQUETAS	" 3	8	"

Fresh Parcels also of
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"BEACONSFIELDS"
And
"BAHADURS"
Just to Hand.

Quality and condition absolutely guaranteed.

J NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—Bay Aus. GELDING, about 15-1, 6 years, broken to Saddle, and driven regularly for nearly two years, open to Veterinary exam., Rs. 750. Grey Aus. GELDING, about 15 hands, 9 years, comfortable hack, Rs. 200. Grey Country-bred HORSE, about 14-1, 7 years, hunted last year, and has been driven, Rs. 200. Apply to "No. 777," care of this Paper.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

TEAS! TEAS!! Fresh Consignments! Fresh Consignments!! The Cheapest and Best Teas. Superior to any previous consignments, to be had now at the well known and only Tea Emporium in Bombay. Come or apply sharp to MORTON, MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for those Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtel of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ONCE TRIED ALWAYS ORDERED.—Try our PEKOE TEA. Only Re. 1 per lb. It is a Tea of the Finest Aroma and Strength. Absolutely pure and unadulterated. The increasing demand shows that the quality is appreciated. Trial Orders Solicited. Up-country Orders promptly and carefully executed.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Sole Agents, Keane's Darjeeling Teas.

AN EXCELLENT PHOTO of the ROYAL FAMILY with a Key to the names, worthy of a place in all Loyal Families, can be had of B. D. MOTWALA & Co., 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, at 4 As. each.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

WANTED, for the Cercle Litteraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit, a CLERK, with fair Knowledge of French. Applications to be forwarded to the HONORARY SECRETARY, 15, Rope Walk Lane, Fort.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Victoria Road, Byculla. Comfortable, Cool, and Retired Quarters, with Board at Moderate Charges.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time, viz., 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji. I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool airy place at Naigaum, four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Railway Stations, and near Dr. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture Laboratory, with Stable, &c. Convenient even for two Families. Rent very cheap, Rs. 30 only. Apply to Dr. BATLIWALLA, Dadur Dispensary, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

FIRST CLASS Rooms to let, top floor, Elphinstone Circle, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street, a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 3, with postage Rs. 3 4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES in LADIES Oxidized and Plated Clasps and Buckles, neat fancy patterns, from Rs. 3-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets! by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-3, postage Annas 4.

REDUCTION of 10 per cent. in Stones—Jam C. & B.'s or Stephen's each As. 5; Sardines large As. 5; small As. 3; Oysters As. 5; Tart Fruit Bottle As. 8.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who has lived on the Continent for many years, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in French and German. Excellent References. Terms Moderate. Apply to "P. L. M." care of this Office.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND Co., Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. E. Crisale, Esq in charge Tunnels, Gollkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. B. L. BATLIWALA, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Weddings, Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Hummum Street, on FRIDAY, the 21st of July, at 5 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the accounts made up to 30th April, and the Directors' Report.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect an Auditor.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from July 14 to July 21st, both days included.

By Order,
N. RANDLE,
Secretary and Manager.

Bombay, 6th July 1893.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that we have THIS DAY APPOINTED Messrs. BEYNON & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay, our LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS, and all orders for less than 1 doz. Bottles or 3 doz. Half Bottles of any particular Brand will be executed by Messrs. Beynon & Co., at our advertised quotations, they having been fully Stocked with our well-known Wines, etc.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Wine Shippers, Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 28 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents :—
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our names on bottles before buying.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gastelu E. Yrlarte, Cadiz
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Lingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
MADRAS CIGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
SUPPLY CIGARS as under :—

NAWAB'S No. 1 Sumatra Wrappers	Rs. 230	per thousand.
Do. No. 2 do.	" 27-8	do.
BEEGUM'S No. 1 Indian Wrappers	" 16-0	do.
Do. No. 2 do.	" 15-0	do.

OFFICES : 5 Second Line Beach,
Madras.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld.
NEW ADDRESS :
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by order of the owner, Mr. Hajee Ahmed Hajee Hassam, and on account and at the risk of the underwriters, Messrs. Jaitha Purshotam and Co., Liladhur Pragjee and Co., Tricumdass Lowjee, Nandeycaren Premjee, Abhichand Panachand, Ravechand Jaiverchand, and Dhuramsey Dharsey, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Prince's Dock, where the vessel now lies,

The ship "Valiant," in such condition in which she now is.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the owners of the vessel, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 bay child's pony, 13-2, very fast and quiet.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built Victoria with removable coach box.
1 grey Arab horse, about 14 hands, aged, goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong landau.
1 " dog-cart.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Steel Quarter, G. I. P. Works, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, pictures and oleographs, table ornaments, turning lathe with engine, breech-loading gun with cartridges, cooking stove, plants, &c., the property of D. FRASER, Esq.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES AND PIECE-GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, at Apollo Street, opposite the Imperial Bank of Persia, the remaining stock of China and Japanese curiosities and piece-goods, consisting of embroidered shawls, plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, sarees, gungoes, bronze plates, real China and Japanese vases, wall plates, screens, large jars, cups and saucers, ash plates, shells, satsuma vases, fans, bamboo blinds, ivory-worked board, silk cushions, bronze inkstands, and teapots.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 21, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORE YARD, WARI BUNDER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Wari Bunder—

A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of pieces of cast iron, wrought and galvanized iron, iron and wire scrap, galvanized bath tubs, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 42, Marine Lines, opposite the bungalow of Dr. Banks, the valuable and handsome French-polished household, furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, real Persian and Brussels carpets, pictures, first-rate Hinks' windproof lamp, etc., the property of Lieut C. J. WINDHAM, proceeded up-country.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

OUR WEEKLY SALE will be held on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, instead of MONDAY, the 24th instant, the latter being a Mahomedan Holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, carriages, horses, and the following:—

1. 40-60 Colt's repeating rifle, with set of re-loading tools.
2. Revolvers.

500 12-bore shot cartridges, 100-5 bore metal cartridges, 50 10-bore cast cartridges and 330 revolver cartridges.

A very choice lot of ladies' gold rings.
1 cask black ink.

On account of the concerned ex s. s. Clan Macleod—

H. J. 132—15 10 bales cream laid foolscap.

By order of Motichund, Goolabchund & Co., and on account and at the risk of Anundrao Dinanath—

A quantity of gold ornaments, consisting of bangles, todas, jail, kanti, jaymala, khernu, kuda, elvo, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable office shigram.
1 serviceable mail-phaeton.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINERY.

Under instructions from N. Fatehally, Esq., and on account of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., at Mody Bay, Fort, next to the Boyd's Ice Factory—

A large quantity of electric light machinery, consisting of electric light dynamos arc and incandescent lamps, electric chandeliers, insulators, lamp-posts, and other electric light accessories.

The above machinery will be on view 6 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and artistic blackwood and teak wood French-polished dining room, drawing room, bed room and office room furniture by Roberts, Winbridge and others, best electro-plated-ware, superior porcelain and glassware, beautiful table ornaments, very rich China, Japanese and Satsuma flower vases, real Persian and Brussels large size carpets, rich oil paintings, first-rate windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, etc., the property of the late HUGH ROWBOTHAM, Esquire.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF DAMAGED CARDIFF COAL.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clarke Bunder, on account of the concerned—

About 300 tons of Cardiff coal ex, s. s. "Saint Pancras" and damaged by fire.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Empress Mill Bungalow, De Lisle Road, near the Chinchpoogley Railway Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, fancy vases, pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, the property of C. F. JONES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 21, 1893.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 21, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at ½ Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.

50, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Street, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Ag. Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES :
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED.....£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3 PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.....{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 6 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Thacker and Co., Limited, 5 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club 6 p.m.
The Australian Circus, 9 p.m.
G. I. P. R. Institute Dance, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m. (weather permitting).

FRENCH'S DOCK.—The s. s. Naseri, Purulia, and Naderi entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Purulia and Eden Hall entered the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock, (weather permitting) :—

March ..... Nuptiale ..... H. L. Warneford
Overture ..... Crown Diamonds ..... Auber.
Gavotte ..... Princess May ..... C. Kottaun.
Valse ..... Viennoise ..... Czibulka.
Selection ..... Plantation Songs and American Melodies ..... Koppy.
Polka ..... Bagatelle ..... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

Overture ..... Die Felsenmuhle ..... Reissiger.
Selection ..... Blaine ..... Bemberg.
Valse ..... Los Sourires ..... Waldteufel.
Dance ..... Filipatienne ..... Kottaun.
Selection ..... The Great Casimir ..... Lecocq.
Polka ..... Run Wild ..... Jones.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at the Gocoldas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of John Dias, a Goanese cook, on board a Government gun-boat, aged about twenty-five years. On Wednesday last, the deceased went to a *koor*, at Dooker Gully, where he received a letter from his wife who was residing at Goa. He got the letter read and the reply written by a comrade, and after half-an-hour he fell down in a fit. He was immediately removed in an unconscious state to the Gocoldas Tejpal Hospital, where it was discovered that he was suffering from cerebral apoplexy, and he died yesterday morning from its effects. The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to cerebral apoplexy.

KILLED WHILE TRYING TO CATCH PIGEONS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Gocoldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Bodoo Goerwa, aged twenty-two years, a *hamal*, in the service of Messrs. Wakin and Maclaughlan, at Church Gate Street. At about 8 p.m., on the 12th instant, the deceased went to a window, on the first storey of his master's office, to catch some pigeons under the eaves, and while standing upon the shutter of the window trying to catch a pigeon, the shutter opened, he lost his hold, and fell down on to the road, a distance of about fifteen feet, fracturing both fore-arms and injuring his head. He was conveyed to the Gocoldas Tejpal Hospital, where he died at 7-30 a.m., yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SERIOUSLY ASSAULTED WITH A STICK.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Butterfield placed Ramjan Shaik Ahmed, a dock-labourer, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged him with causing hurt to one Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ahmed, residing at Chunam Kiln Street. On the 3rd inst., the complainant was going along the Gilder Street, when the accused came from behind, and without any provocation struck the complainant on his forehead with a bamboo stick, causing a simple fracture of about two inches long on his left forehead. On an alarm being raised, the police ran to the spot, and arrested the accused, while the complainant was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. On an inquiry being made by the police, it appeared, that the complainant had an ill-feeling with a woman, named Miriam, who had instigated the accused to strike the complainant. The accused, in his defence, urged that on the day in question he was going along the Grant Road, when on hearing a cry of "thief, thief," he ran to the spot to see what the matter was, but on reaching there he was arrested by the police. The Magistrate, on the evidence, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH of Mr. H. S. ADVANI.—A heavy calamity has befallen Sind in the premature and most unexpected death of one of its worthiest men and most energetic workers. Mr. Hiranand Showkiram Advani, Principal of the Hyderabad Union Academy and Editor of the useful little monthlies, *Saraswati* and *Sudhar Patrika*, devoted to the cause of social reform in Sind, passed away from this world at 11-30 a.m., on Friday, at Bankipur, succumbing to an attack of remittent fever, caught on his way to Calcutta. The news of his death has shocked all who ever came in contact with him, or who knew anything about his many-sided character and activity. A deep gloom has been cast wherever his name is known. Not only his numerous friends and admirers but even his acquaintances mourn his death as a personal loss. The boys in his school, whom he always regarded with kind and benevolent feelings, must feel that they have lost a friend or dear relative. Though seldom before the public, Mr. Hiranand Showkiram was engaged in work of the highest usefulness. His school, which in a few years he raised to the status of a first-class institution and which is the largest in Sind, has been the means of much good to the rising generation. Educational and social reform will alike suffer by Mr. Hiranand's death. —*Sind Times*.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

SEIZURE OF THE "KOSSID-E-MOOMBAI" NEWSPAPER.

HOOSEIN MEYA BIN GOOLAM ALLI VS. HAJEE ISMAIL POREBUNDREE AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff prayed that it may be declared that an assignment, dated the 28th October, 1887, is a legal and valid document; that Goolam Alli Goolam Hoosein has no right, title, or interest in the paper called the "Kossid-e-Moombai," or the press, or the property appertaining thereto; that the attachment levied by the first defendant may be ordered to be raised; that the first defendant be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 1,000 by way of damages caused to him by wrongful seizure of the property; that the first defendant be restrained from proceeding to sell the property so attached, &c. The plaintiff appeared in person. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the first defendant; while the second defendant appeared in person.

The plaintiff stated that by an assignment, dated the 28th October, 1887, one Goolam Alli Goolam Hoosein, the then owner and proprietor of the paper, called the "Kossid-e-Moombai," and the press appertaining thereto, assigned over his right, title, and interest in the paper, press, and all the implements to the plaintiff and the second defendant, Mahomed bin Bapu. From the date of the assignment the plaintiff and the second defendant were in possession of the property, conducted the same, and exclusively enjoyed the benefit thereof down to the 21st November, 1892, of which fact the first defendant was well aware. The latter is the transferee of a decree, made by this court, in a suit, in which one Abdulla Jewa was the plaintiff, and Goolam Alli Goolam Hoosein was the defendant, for Rs. 2,338-3. On the 21st November, 1892, the first defendant, in execution of the decree, attached the paper, press, and its appurtenances; and the plantiff and the second defendant took out a judge's summons against him to show cause why the attachment should not be raised. On the 21st January last, Mr. Justice Starling, before whom the summons was argued, ordered the parties to institute this suit to establish their respective rights to the property. The plantiff said that he and the second defendant are absolute owners and proprietors of the paper and the press under the assignment in question, and that Goolam Ali Goolam Hoosein has no right thereto of any kind whatsoever. Owing to the wrongful and unalicious attachment the plaintiff said he had sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 1,000.

The first defendant, in his defence, said that the assignment referred to by the plaintiff was a fraudulent one, and was executed for no consideration by Goolam Ali Goolam Hoosein in favour of his son, the plaintiff, and the second defendant, a relation of theirs, for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. This defendant denied that the plaintiff was entitled to any damages. Since the 21st November, 1892, the plaintiff and the second defendant have been issuing the paper and enjoying the profits thereof notwithstanding the right, title, and interest of Goolam Alli Goolam Hoosein in the paper were attached; and this defendant submitted that an account of the profits should be taken and whatever may be found due may be ordered to be handed over to this defendant. He also submitted that the court would hold the assignment to be a fraudulent one, because it was made three months before the filing of his petition and schedule by Goolam Alli Goolam Hoosein. This defendant submitted that the suit ought to be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, to consider the question of Colaba night soil depot. Mr. R. M. Sayani was called to the chair, and there were also present :—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, C. H. Byrne, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Lund, Maneckshah J. Talyarkhan, Munji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Purshotumdas Monguldas Nathubhoy, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

THE NIGHT SOIL DEPOT AT COLABA.

In connection with the question of the night soil depot, the following papers were submitted to the Corporation :—

Frequent complaints have during the past three years been received from the Port Trustees and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, regarding the drain which has its outfall to the south of the Gun Carriage basin. In March, 1892, the Port Trustees issued a notice upon the Commissioner requiring him to cease the discharge of night-soil and sullage into the harbour. The Corporation simply recording this notice no action was taken upon it by the Port Trustees, and I apprehend that that body discovered that they were not in a position to enforce the demand. At or about the same time the Port Trustees appealed to Government to use their powers under section 245 (c) of the Municipal Act to stop the outfall of the drain referred to. On the 10th December, 1892, Government called upon me to report whether I had any reason to advance why section 245 (c) should not be acted on, having regard to complaints which had been made by the Port Trustees and the Railway. I submitted a report on the 10th January, 1893, and as Government have taken no steps towards putting the section in force, I apprehend they are convinced that the Municipality cannot reasonably be called upon at present to close this outfall. On the 13th January, 1893, the B. B. & C. I. Railway, having possibly come to the conclusion that they were not likely to be helped by Government, issued upon me a formal statutory notice of an action of law for an injunction to put a stop to the nuisance caused to their servants by the deposit of night-soil and other offensive matters into the Gun Carriage basin drain. From that time to this negotiations have been going on with the Railway Company, and I was advised by the solicitors that it was desirable that the discharge of the night-soil into the drain should be stopped, as they considered, in this respect, that the Municipal case was weak. An injunction for the stoppage of the deposit of night-soil, while other arrangements for the removal of the night-soil had not been made, would have been attended with dangerous effects, and orders were accordingly given for the construction of a small night-soil depot of corrugated iron in Thomas Street, alongside the hopper, through which cesspool carts were and are discharged into the drain in question. This was duly reported to the Standing Committee and Corportaion and the necessary sanction to the expense of Rs. 1,247 was given on the 15th May last. No sooner, however, had work on the night-soil depot made any progress than remonstrances were received and actions threatened from property owners in the neighbourhood. On further consultation with the solicitors it seemed to me to be necessary to inform the Railway that the only means which could be adopted for collecting the night-soil in carts and removing it to the Carnac Bridge depot, was to have the work done alongside the large latrine, the discharge of the contents of which into the drain formed one of the principal complaints by the Railway Company. In order, however, that the carts might approach the spot it was necessary that they should pass over Railway land, no other access being possible. The Company for a long time insisted that the carts could approach through a narrow and tortuous passage, which leads to it in the opposite direction. This, however, I pointed out could not be done, and ultimately the Railway Company ceded this point, and also agreed to allow their land to be used at a nominal rent of Re. 1 a month, and further gave up their threatened course of action as regards the contents of cesspool carts, on condition that the Municipality should fence off the land temporarily handed over and pay the gate expenses, which they put at Rs. 20 a month, and which I take to be the wages of 2 gate-keepers. The conditions will be found annexed. The sewerage of Colaba is expected to be complete in 20 months from the 1st of August, when these temporary arrangements will no longer be required. We are able to divert the night-soil to Colaba without extra expense. I do not propose to ask for any grant during the current year to meet the expense of this arrangement. The materials for the corrugated iron fence will be taken from the night-soil depot constructed in Thomas Street, and the monthly expense of Rs. 21 can be charged to the Health Department contingencies, or if necessary to the Commissioner's discretional contingencies.—H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner.

17th July, 1893.

Bombay, 17th July, 1893.

To the Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—Referring to Corporation Resolution No. 1529, of 15th May, 1893, I have the honor to report that the night-soil depot in Thomas Street has never been completed or used owing to the probability that the Municipality would be involved in litigation. I have been for a long time in communication with the B. B. & C. I. Railway with a view to finding some practical solution of the difficulty attending the disposal of night-soil in this locality. After pointing out to them that if the Thomas Street depot could not be used, no alternative remained but to load the carts at the site of the existing latrine, but that the carts could not approach this spot either for this purpose or for the purpose of removing the contents of the latrine, and thus the discharge of night-soil into the Gun Carriage Basin drain could not be stopped unless the Railway Company allowed a passage over their land to it. I have induced them to consent to lease to us the necessary ground at a nominal rent and on the conditions embodied in the agreement, of which I forward a copy. The fence referred to in para. 6 will be constructed out of the materials of the Thomas Street depot, which will now be removed, and the only expense attending the arrangement will be a small sum for labour, the rent of the land which is one rupee a month, and the expenses referred to in para. 70 which are said to be Rs. 20 per month. The period referred to in para. 8 is the period when the sewerage of Colaba is expected to be completed. On the terms stated we are able to obviate all risk of litigation on the part of the Railway, and it is decidedly desirable that this vexatious and long-standing dispute should thus be terminated. I trust the Corporation will take this matter up as one of urgency, which, it will be observed, the Railway make it one of their conditions that I should ask the Corporation to do. It is undoubtedly of the most urgent importance that the matter should be settled.—I have, &c., H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji proposed "that with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, dated 15th May last, the Corporation approved of the arrangement recommended by the Municipal Commissioner in his letter, dated 19th inst., of abandoning the construction of the night-soil depot, at Thomas Street, of loading the carts at the site of the existing latrines at Colaba and of leasing thereat from the B. B. and C. I. R. Company the necessary ground for the purpose of forming a passage to the said latrines." In support of the motion Dr. Cowasji said that the Standing Committee had recently sent up to the Corporation for sanction an arrangement then proposed by the Commissioner for the construction of a night-soil depot, at Thomas Street, Colaba. The Corporation accorded the necessary sanction, and a depot was accordingly constructed. Notices were then served upon the Standing Committee and the Corporation by owners of different properties in the neighbourhood of the depot. The Municipal Commissioner was advised by their solicitors not to enter into litigation, as the result of it would probably not be favourable. The Commissioner had submitted another scheme, and the Corporation would accord their sanction to it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta observed that such practical arrangement as the one proposed by the Commissioner should be carried out, but the conditions of the agreement with the Railway Company, he thought, were of a somewhat objectionable character. Whatever might be the opinion of the Municipal solicitors, he was not of opinion that the Railway Company had any case against them. For very many years, the Municipality had been pouring night-soil into the basin, which existed long before the Railway Company occupied the land, and the Railway Company could not now complain of that nuisance. The question was not likely to be decided against them, because two or three carts full of additional sullage had been discharged into the basin. Having several alterations to suggest with regard to the conditions of the agreement, he moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner approved of the suggestions made by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta.

Dr. Cowasjee withdrew the original motion in favour of the amendment, which being put to vote, was carried unanimously.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT FOR THE PURCHASE OF COAL.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved that the question of supplementary grant for the purchase of coals to be supplied to the Love Grove engines should be considered by the Corporation as a matter of urgency. The grant for the coal, provided for in the budget, had been exhausted, and at the meeting of the Standing Committee the Municipal Commissioner brought forward a request the day before, and asked sanction for the purchase of coals. The Standing Committee considered it beyond their power to accord sanction to any expenditure of the sort until the Corporation had in the first instance sanctioned a supplementary grant for the same. The engines were working day and night, and a double quantity of coal had, therefore, to be consumed. He proposed that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to a supplementary grant of Rs. 26,744, which, it was estimated, would be required in addition to the budget grant of Rs. 40,000 for the purchase of coal for the Love Grove Pumping Station up to the end of the current financial year.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner explained at great length how a much larger quantity of coal was consumed. He reminded the Corporation that at the time of the budget discussions he distinctly warned them that it was impossible for him to say with certainty what the consumption of coal for the whole year would be. He was at the time unable to ascertain how the old engines would work when the additional strain was put upon them.

Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha observed that the explanation from the Commissioner was not satisfactory, and the Chairman of the Standing Committee could not satisfy them on the subject. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the consideration of the subject be postponed, and the Commissioner be asked to forward the following information :—How many engines are daily working? Is the estimate of seven tons for four engines or three? Is it for a full working day or how? How many hours do the engines work? Why is the grant of the purchase of coal for the current year fixed on the consumption of six tons? Produce the log-book showing the consumption of coal from 1st April last up to date? What is meant by consumption of coal having been now reduced to seven tons per day? Does it imply that it was over seven tons some time ago. If so, what was the quantity."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta did not consider it wrong to accord sanction to the supplementary grant which, after the explanation from the Commissioner, should not be called an excess. He moved another amendment that sanction as asked for be given, and the Commissioner be asked to supply the Corporation with information asked for by Mr. Wacha except the production of the log-book.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the amendment, which was carried.

SITES FOR BURIAL-GROUND AT MOUNT ROAD.

Priority being given for the consideration of the question with regard to sites for the burial-grounds for the Mahomedan and the Beni-Israelite communities, it was resolved on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta that the letters from the Commissioner and the petition on the subject of providing a burial-ground for the Mahomedan and the Beni-Israel communities be referred to a committee for report; the Committee to consist of Messrs. Boughton, Fazulbhai Visram, Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, Dinshah Wacha, Javerilal, Rebsch, P. M. Mehta, Dr. Banks, and Dr. Bhalchandra.

TENDERS FOR STONEWARE PIPES.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Mr. D. E. Wacha moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to produce all the correspondence in connection with tenders recently invited for the supply of stoneware pipes by the Drainage Engineer.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner said the lower tender was not in accordance with the specification. The specification was for London-made stoneware pipes made in Wales. As the tenderer believed the pipes were stoneware, the Commissioner said he telegraphed to Major Tulloch to enquire, and Major Tulloch said they were made in Wales, were very good fire-clay, and good for ordinary sewage works. The Colaba works were not ordinary sewage works, but putting that aside they never used any but London-made stoneware. Mr. Baldwin Latham particularly commended the class of pipe they used. The Commissioner apprehended that the explanation was sufficient as the lower tender was for something which was not asked for.

The proposition being put to the meeting was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday, the 31st instant.

MEETING OF PARSEE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

IN response to the invitation of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, a meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace was held at Mazagon Castle, last evening, for the purpose of selecting two Parsee gentlemen, conversant with the English language, to be delegates of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay, in the room of Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, deceased, and Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, M.P., resigned. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, who presided on the occasion, explained the purpose for which the meeting was called, and asked the Justices to proceed to business. It was then proposed by Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Chothia, and unanimously agreed to, that Mr. Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Wadia be selected a delegate in the room of Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee deceased. It was next proposed by Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Nowrojee, and agreed to unanimously, that Shumsul-Ulama Jeevanjee Jamsetjee Mody be selected a delegate in the room of Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, M.P., resigned.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee suggested that this was a propitious occasion for drawing the attention of the authorities concerned to a matter which he had brought before the Justices on a previous occasion, namely, the appointment of a Parsee as clerk to the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court. In recent times, a European, Portuguese, and Hindu had been appointed to the post; but Mr. Hormusjee thought that in the fitness of things, a Parsee officer would be more convenient and desirable to all parties interested.

The Chairman said that, at the instance of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, a representation in the matter of Mr. Hormusjee's suggestion, signed by all the delegates, had been addressed to the Chief Justice, who, in reply, stated that arrangements for the appointment had then already been made, but that, in the event of a vacancy occurring again, the suggestion made by the delegates would receive due consideration.

Mr. Hormusjee said that, since the reply from the Chief Justice was received, vacancies had occurred and been filled up by other than Parsees; and he thought that another representation at the present time might be made with a better chance of success.

The chairman said he saw no reason why another representation, signed by the delegates, should not be addressed to the Chief Justice. He thought that Mr. Hormusjee's suggestion would be taken up by the delegates.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MR. T. B. KIRKHAM.

THE *Jam-e-Jamshed* says :—Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Inspector in the Bombay Education Department, goes on long leave to England, and there is every probability that he will not return to this country. This is said to be the result of Mr. Kirkham's rights not being duly recognised in the arrangements made in connection with the absence on leave of the head of the Education Department. However it may be, we shall certainly be sorry if Mr Kirkham's connection with our Education Department is to be permanently severed. We did not approve of an indiscriminate praise of him as a member of the Municipal Corporation, but we do not forget the value of his services as an Inspector in the Education Department. Mr. Kirkham is well-known in Bombay as a former Principal of the Elphinstone High School, when he came into larger intercourse with the Natives, an intercourse which he has kept up to the present time. The efforts of Mr. Kirkham and his good-natured wife in promoting social intercourse between Europeans and Natives will long be remembered with gratitude. Mr. Kirkham's chief merit is to organise and place upon a sound basis any institution, however disorganised it may be; and we also believe that if he were left a free hand in carrying his arrangements into effect without needless restraint, the Government Education Department would certainly be placed on a better footing. It is the opinion of those best entitled to judge in the matter that Mr. Kirkham would make a very successful Director of Public Instruction. We should, therefore, be sorry in the interest of the educational prospects of the presidency if this officer takes a final departure to his country. Mr. Kirkham's connection with the Education Department now extends over thirty-one years.

ALLEGED BREACH OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Haji Ebrahim Abba, the owner of a chunam grinding mill, at Duncan Road, appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by Inspector J. C. De Souza of the Public Health Department, for newly establishing a factory, namely, a chunam grinding mill, worked by steam power without permission from the Municipal Commissioner, contrary to Section 390 (1) of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. Mr. Glover, Acting Assistant Health Officer, conducted the case, while Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused. Mr. Roughton, at the beginning said that his client had not established a new factory, but that he had purchased it from Cooverji Kessowji about ten or eleven months ago. The former proprietor had used it as a flour mill, but the present proprietor (the accused) after making a slight alteration had been using it as a chunam grinding mill.

Mr. Roughton said that he would call the former proprietor of the factory as a witness, to verify the statement.

Inspector De Souza in his evidence stated that he visited the premises occupied by the accused on the 9th of March last. He then saw the place used for manufacturing chunam by a fixed steam-engine. The engine was not working when he visited the place two days ago, but it was working when he visited the place on the 9th of March.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roughton, witness said that he did not know that the place previously belonged to Cooverji Kessowji, and that it was subsequently sold by him to the accused. Witness could not say that it was the old machinery slightly altered. For the period of two years and a half previous to the 9th of March, the premises were used as a factory, in which steam-engine was used. The former machinery was to ground flour and the present to ground chunam. The old machinery was removed at the request of the Municipal officers.

Cooverjee Kessowji, examined by Mr. Roughton, said that he formerly kept a flour mill, at Duncan Road. He sold that mill together with the machinery to the accused ten or eleven months ago. Witness occupied the same place for eighteen years for grinding flour by machinery worked by steam. He carried on that business up to the time he sold it to the accused.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused.

THE BACKWARD CLASSES AND THE REPRESENTATION.

THE following memorial has been addressed to His Excellency the Governor :—

May it please your Excellency,—In accordance with the First Resolution adopted by the members of the Backward Classes of the Hindu Community such as the *Marathas, Malis, Kolis Bhandaris, Dhangars, Vanjaris* and others, in Public Meeting assembled, we respectfully beg to convey to your Excellency and your learned and wise Council our sense of deep gratitude and satisfaction at the consideration given to the Backward Classes by promulgating in the Notification No. 40, dated 17th March, 1893, in the Legislative Department, that the Governor may, at his discretion, nominate persons to such of the remaining seats as shall not be filled by officials, in such manner as shall, in his opinion, secure a fair representation of the different Classes of the Community.

Your Excellency is well aware that our people, though they are undoubtedly backward in comparison with the Babus, Brahmans and Parsees, are, at all events, not savages who have still to acquire the first lesson of political society, namely, to obey; or who are incapable of conforming their conduct to a rule or law. Under the benign British Rule education is being spread among us, and appeals to our interests rather than to our instincts are becoming more and more effectual. In our present state of civilization, the British Government, we hold, is the best one, because it tends most to give us that for want of which we cannot advance, or advance only in a lame and lopsided manner.

It has been said that "the food of feeling is action; let a person have nothing to do for his country and he will not care for it; the only sufficient incitement to mental exertion, is the prospect of some practical use to be made of its results; and that, in the absence of its natural defenders, the interest of the excluded is always in danger of being over-looked, and when looked at, is seen with very different eyes from those of the persons whom it directly concerns." In recognising clearly such political truths as the above and willingly carrying them out in actions as far as political exigencies permit, Government have laid us all under deep obligations. We fully appreciate the noble intentions of our Government towards us, and pray earnestly for the permanence of the British Rule.

According to the Second Resolution passed at the Public Meeting mentioned above, we have humbly to bring to your Excellency's notice that Mr. Gangaram Bhau Mhaske, District Court Pleader, Poona, is selected as the ablest gentleman available at present to represent the interests of the Backward Classes in the Reformed Legislative Council. He is a man of highly enlightened views and instincts, and knows where-in real reform consists, and what are the sure though slow, measures of bringing it about. He is well conversant both with the difficulties of Government and with the needs and grievancies of our people. He has, for many years past, been an earnest worker in the cause of reform—political as well as social. In short, Mr. Mhaske is as far as we can judge, fit to be nominated to one of the vacant seats in the Legislative Council.

We hope and pray most respectfully, therefore, that your Excellency-in-Council will be pleased to admit Mr. Gungaram Bhau Mhaske into your Excellency's Council for making laws and regulations, with a view to secure a *fair* and *able* representation of the Backward Section of the Hindu Community. For which act of kindness, as in duty bound, we shall ever pray.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY REFORMS.

AT the instance of Messrs. Diwanji, Kharkar, and others, a meeting of the students and ex-students of the Baroda College was held, on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of Professor T. D. Mehta, M.A., Acting Vice-Principal, in the College hall, when the following resolutions were passed :—(1) Proposed by Mr. Dalal, C.P., B.A., seconded and supported by Messrs. Dholakia, D. J., and Desai H. H., respectively, and carried. That only one paper be set every day in all the University Examinations. (2) Proposed by Mr. Dikehit, N. K., seconded by Mr. Shah, B. C., supported by Mr. Munshi, C. R., and carried. That the Matriculation Examination be held twice a year in order to make up the deficit caused by the withdrawal of Government grant, and that the recent increase in the fees of the University Examinations be done away with. (3) Proposed by Mr. Sahasrabudhe, K. V., seconded by Mr. Badami, S. P., and carried almost unanimously. That the old system of prescribing books for a cycle of five years be continued. (4) Proposed by Mr. Dhru, B. L., seconded and supported by Mr. Gadgil M. K., and Mr. Hinglokwala, A. B., respectively. That the old system of giving marks be restored. The proposition was carried by an overwhelming majority.

On the motion of Mr. Pandya, B.N., B. A., seconded by Mr. Sankalia, D. V., a committee was appointed to draft a memorial and to forward it to the University authorities through the head of the Institution. A vote of thanks to the chairman and to the principal of the college, for allowing the use of the hall, proposed by Mr. Mehta, N. H., and seconded by Mr. Naik, D. K., brought the proceedings to a close.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THE game to-day (Friday), will be Gymkhana books and Rangers *vs.* Rangers back and Gymkhana forward :—

WHITES.	COLORS.
C. St. Paul	F. Waller
Boyle	J. Waller
Cave	T. Reed
M. Reid	Gallagher
Bolleau	Riley
Vines	Lund
Greene	Bobington
Good	Clark
Peters	Buchanan
Blodwell	Hickman
Honner	Ewbank
Brewin	Carter
Simmonds	Dowley
Spencer	Hammond
Fido	Pelle
Aldridge	Booth
	John

THE BREACHES ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

MR. F. T. RICKARDS, Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, writes to us :—The breaches on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, near Khalilpur, lately caused by floods in the Sabi river having been repaired, through communication has been restored from the 20th July.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE !—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Maginal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 18th July were published in yesterday's Government "Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on the 17th, 19 feet 6 inches against 12 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Rain at Karachi 18 cents. Weather cloudy. Rabi produce stored in grain yards damaged by rain. Kharif crops coming up. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 15 feet 5 inches against 11 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Rice transplantation and other kharif sowings progressing. Many wheat heaps in Ghotki and Rohri talukas washed away by floods. Storm has damaged trees in five talukas. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif operations continue. Standing crops thriving. Rice slightly damaged by rats in Tando Bago Taluka. Rain in three talukas. Weather cloudy. Cattle healthy.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain 3 cents at Jacobabad only. Crickets doing damage in four talukas.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain in six talukas, maximum 5 inches 29 cents at Mithi. Prospects in desert tracts favourable. Fodder ample.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 15th July 1893).—Rain for week, maximum at Sanand 3·35 inches, minimum at Viramgam 47 cents. Sowing of bajri retarded owing to excessive rain. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 3 inches 45 cents at Halol, minimum 2 inches at Dohad; break urgently needed. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply ample.

Kaira.—(For week ending 15th July 1893).—Rain for week, maximum at Kaira 4·14 inches, minimum at Thasra 2·23 inches, average for the district 3·3 inches, fail at Kaira after 15th and until 18th July 1 inch 40 cents, in talukas ranging from 2 inches 76 cents to 80 cents. Sowing of bajri and kodra and transplantation of rice and bavto in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 2 inches 5 cents in Vagra, minimum 52 cents in Hansot. Sowing of cotton, jowari, bajri and rice in progress throughout the district. Condition of fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 15th July 1893).—Rain throughout the district, maximum 3·82 inches at Pardi, minimum 1·12 inches at Chorasi. Kharif sowing in progress. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 68 cents in Kalghatgi to 3 cents in Nargund. Sowing of rice til and udid nearly finished, that of jola in progress. Young rice promises well, but more rain is required; jola sowing retarded for want of rain. Rats doing injury in Dharwar and Navalgund talukas, and grasshoppers in Mundargi Petha.

Kanara.—Rain maximum 9 inches 5 cents at Honavar, minimum 62 cents at Haliyal. Transplanting still in progress, but retarded in Haliyal for want of sufficient rain. Young rice plants doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain 89 cents. Sowing in progress.

Wadhwan.—Rain at Civil Station 21 cents. Sowing operation almost completed. Weather cool.

Baroda.—Rain during week 2 inches 58 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Sowing operations retarded in some talukas owing to excessive rain, but renewed in the Kadi Division. Young plants in fair condition.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.—The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Medal in 1894 :—"The dwellings of the poor in Indian Cities: How can European Science and Arts be most effectively applied towards their improvement?"

THE KARSANDAS MULJEE PRIZE.—(Books of the value of Rs. 100.) The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Prize in 1894 :—"The probable Influence of Samkaracharya and other Spiritual Authorities on Hindu Social Progress."

THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE.—(Books of the value of Rs. 200.) The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Prize in 1894 :—"On the causes of the mortality of women during and after child-birth in India and the practicable means of either preventing or reducing it."

THE ASHBURNER PRIZE.—(Rs. 120 or Books of the like value.)—The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Prize in 1894 :—"How far is Scientific Agriculture suited to the conditions of Western India?"

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE.—(Books worth the year's Interest.) The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Prize in 1894 :—"The History of Trial by Jury in India."

THE VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK GOLD MEDAL.—The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Medal in 1894 :—"A Comparison of the Manu and Yajnavalkya Smritis."

THE PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI GOLD MEDAL AND PRIZE.—The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Medal and Prize for 1894 :—"An account of the signs for the numerals used in the Western India Inscriptions."

THE SUJNA GOKULJI ZALA VEDANT PRIZE.—As the Sujna Gokuljee Zala Vedant Prize for 1892 has not been awarded in connection with the M. A. Examination, the Syndicate have resolved to award the prize for that year in accordance with Regulation 3 to the best essay on the following subject, provided it is deemed worthy of the Prize :—"How far does the Vedanta of the Samkara School form part of the popular religion of Western India?"

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.—The Syndicate have appointed Mr. H. H. Dhruva, B.A., LL.B., to deliver these Lectures for 1893-94 on the following subject :—"Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it."

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 20.

THERE has been a generally abundant rainfall in the districts since the setting in of the S.-W. Monsoon; and in view of the present favourable harvest prospects there is upon the whole, a feeling of less apprehension in commercial circles with regard to the future course of trade, in both directions, in presence of the recent monetary legislation. The principal feature in Produce business during the past week is an improved demand for Cotton from local spinners; but Wheat and Seeds continue to be neglected by shippers; and Freights remain very quiet at about previous quotations, with next to nothing doing. Exchange has not fluctuated much this week, but latterly there has been some downward movement, and closing rates this evening show a decline of 1-16d. in Bank Bills, and 3-32d. in Credits compared with those which ruled last Thursday, but business throughout has been upon a very limited scale both ways until to-day. Money continues to become cheaper, and the Bank of Bombay has further reduced its rates by one per cent. this afternoon. Government Paper, after some movement, is now 1-16 per cent. lower than it was a week ago. The downward course of Cotton Mill Shares continues. Only a limited business has been done in Imports, and, with but a small mofussil demand, and accumulating stocks, prices are the turn easier.

MONEY.—Although this increase of 31½ lakhs in Private Deposits, which was the most noticeable item of change in the previous Return, had meantime been lost, the Presidency Bank's Statement of affairs issued on Monday showed, in other directions, a continued contraction of the demand for Money, resulting in an addition to the Bank's Cash Balance of 22½ lakhs, bringing the figures up to 237½ lakhs. The increase in the balance would have been considerably more than this, but for withdrawals of Government Deposits, for owing to a large decrease in Loans, and a material diminution in Bills discounted, the net falling-off in trade requirements in the week under notice had been some 30½ lakhs, compared with a decrease of 42½ lakhs in the week preceding. In view of the tenor of the last two returns the Bank of Bombay has this afternoon further reduced its rates by one per cent. making the minimum stand at 4 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened with quiet feeling on last mail-day at 1s. 3⅞d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 21-32d. for Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate it remained all day, a moderate amount of Merchants' Bills being placed thereat. For Bank Paper there was very little enquiry, and 1s. 3 21-32d. was done to a small extent for near delivery, 1s. 3 11-16d. having been available forward without finding takers. On Saturday, 1s. 3¾d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 21-32d. for Demand were the opening rates, with one seller of the former, ready, at 1s. 3 11-16d. and forward at the same ; but there was no enquiry thereat. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 27-32d. was the rate all day, with hardly any Merchants' Bills offering. The market opened with a quiet feeling again on Monday, at 1s. 3 11-16d. for both Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and remained thereat throughout the day, a moderate business only being reported; and three months' sight Credits were quoted at 1s. 3 27-32d. with the same result. Bank Telegraphic was also available for transfer next year, at 1s. 3 23-32d., at which a little was done. On Tuesday again the market was quiet at opening, at 1s 3 11-16d. for Bank Demand and at 1s. 3¾d. for Telegraphic, both media of remittance having been available a little way forward at the former rate, and a moderate business transpired thereat; but for three months' sight Credits, at the ruling quotation of 1s. 3 27-32d., there was but little Paper offering. Yesterday, opening rates were quoted at 1s. 3¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, without, however, any transactions being reported at this rate, which was available throughout the day. For three months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 3 13-16d. for delivery this year, and 1s. 3 27-32d. for next year at which a few Bills were placed; but the business passing both ways was still on a very limited scale. To-day the market opened at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a moderate amount was taken; and at 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which also we have heard of a moderate amount being placed forward, then at 1s. 3 25-32d., and for this year at 1s. 3¾d.; and the enquiry for Bank Bills increasing, rates fell 1-16d., at which reduction transactions between Banks have been reported, and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 3 9-16d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 3 9-16d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 3¾d.
Do.	4	do.	1s. 3 21-32d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3 23-32d.
Credits		do.	1s. 3¾d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3 27-32d.
Documents	3	do.	1s. 3 25-32d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3¾d.
Francs	3	do.	1'65¾
Do.	6	do.	1'66¾

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 12th July, 1893	73,93,000
Add—Silver received during the week	2,00
	73,95,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	5,30,000
	68,65,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	.....
	68,65,000
Last week	73,94,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last Friday morning at some decline from the previous day's final quotations, say at 107 3-16 for Fours for Money and 107 for Account; but as the day advanced, the feeling became steady at a recovery in rates, and, at closing, 107¼ was quoted for Fours for cash, and 107 5-16 for the next settlement. On Saturday, 107 7-16 for Fours for cash, and 107¼ for the next settlement were the opening rates, and these were maintained, without change to the close, in a firm market. Rates receded, however, on Monday about ¼ per cent. from Saturday evening's quotations for Fours, and after opening at 107 5-16 for Money, and 107¼ for Account, closed at 107 3-16, and 107, on the two positions, respectively, a fair business having been booked for the settlement. On Tuesday, Fours were first quoted at 3-16 per cent. below Monday's final rates, say at 107 for Money, and 106⅞ for Account; but the feeling afterwards became firmer, and 107¼ and 106 15-16 were named for cash and the settlement, respectively, though, at closing, ⅛ per cent. lower was quoted again. The market remained firm throughout the day yesterday at 107⅛ for Fours for cash, to which level the rate for the next settlement also advanced; but towards the close some further improvement took place, and the price for Money left off at 107 5-16. The feeling has been steady all day to-day at a slight decline, closing rates for Fours being 107¼ for Fours for cash; 107⅛ for this month's settlement; and 106¾ for the August account; par being nominally quoted for 4½ per Cents.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 119. Port Trust Bonds are 1 per cent. higher, at 106.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has continued its downward movement during the past week, and compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening, we note a decline of Rs. 150 in Dorab Mill shares; of Rs. 100 in Sholapore; of Rs. 75 in Union; of Rs. 60 in Queen; of Rs. 50 each in Jaffer Ali, Madras United, and Ripon; of Rs. 40 each in Empress, and Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 30 in David, and Hinganghat; of Rs. 25 in Britannia, Colaba Land and Mill, Morarji Gokuldas, and Western India; of Rs. 20 each in China, Connaught, Imperial, Jivraz Balloo, Mahalukshmi, Oriental, Sion, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 17 in Lord Reay; of Rs. 15 each in Alliance, Khandeish, and Khatao Mucconji; of Rs. 12 in Anglo-Indian; and of Rs. 10 each in Bombay United, Bombay Cotton, Howard and Bullough, Hindustan and Jamshed Manufacturing. City of Bombay, on the other hand, have recovered Rs. 5; and Maneckji Petit Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 25 in the first issue; Trasher and Co. have advanced Rs. 10; Port Canning Rs. 5; and Kemp and Co. Rs. 2. Bombay Ice are Rs. 3 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In consequence of the advance in prices demanded by Lancashire manufacturers, for staple *Grey Goods* orders from this side have been considerably curtailed; but meantime the up-country demand having been very poor, there has been a large increase in Stocks this week, and rates have been barely maintained. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* there has been no change of position during the past week, business having been upon a very small scale, and prices unchanged. The demand for *Locally-made* Goods has been very poor, and beyond one or two lots of Zanzibar cloth, which changed hands at current rates, no business has transpired. The week's Clearances of *Imported* Goods are estimated at only 2,000 packages; those of *Local* Goods at 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* remains quiet, with only a moderate business passing; but prices are all unchanged. The sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending on last Monday were 6,000 bales with Exchange at Hongkong on Bombay, at Rs. 191¼. One well-known local spinner has this week sold about 1,000 bales of No. 16s for the China market, at 5¾ annas per lb.; and Calcutta has purchased a few lots of No. 21s; the week's Sales being put down at about 3,000 bales. Prices are still weakening, and the market closed dull at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule, As.	4¼	to	4 5/8	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	" "	4¾	"	4¾	"
" ...	... " 10s	" "	4¾	"	5	"
" ...	... " 12s	" "	4 7/8	"	5¼	"
" ...	... " 16s	" "	5¼	"	5¾	"
" ...	... " 20s	" "	5¾	"	6	"
" ...	... " 24s	" "	6	to	6¼	"
" ...	... " 30s	" "	7¼			"
" ...	... " 40s	" "	8¼			"

We annex our usual half-yearly statement of shipments of Bombay Yarns to China and Japan, from which it will be seen that for the first time since 1881, the mission for the first six months of any year show a decrease compared with the previous, and former years, for the same period. The falling off in shipments to China from 1st January to 30th June was 6,878 bales; and to Japan 9,536 bales; or a total decrease of 16,424 bales; but to Japan alone they were 992 bales more than in the first half of 1891.

Comparative statement showing the shipments of Country Manufactured Yarns to China and Japan, during the six months ending 30th June, 1878, to 1893:—

Period.	To China (bales of 400 lbs. each.)	To Japan (bales of 400 lbs. each).	Total bales.
From 1st Jan. to 30th June ...1878...	22,528	519	23,047
Do. 1879...	23,238	2,918	26,156
Do. 1889...	34,660	2,469	37,129
Do. 1880...	27,878	3,363	31,241
Do. 1882...	38,262	4,666	43,028
Do. 1883...	44,329	9,368	53,697
Do. 1884...	60,201	6,607	66,803
Do. 1885...	72,880	8,766	81,646
Do. 1886...	99,723	6,898	106,621
Do. 1887...	100,797	15,603	116,400
Do. 1888...	120,644	26,071	146,715
Do. 1889...	125,635	*28,102	153,787
Do. 1890...	149,973	14,646	164,619
Do. 1891...	193,287	5,342	198,629
Do. 1892...	185,452	15,870	201,322
Do. 1893...	178,574	6,334	184,903

* These include 45 bales of 300 lbs. each.

METALS.—Copper has been but little dealt in during the week, and prices have declined Re. 1 to Re. 1-6 per cwt. in a dull market. *Yellow Metal* is also 8 to 12 annas per cwt. lower, and dull in tone, with next to nothing doing. Iron is quiet and unchanged.

COAL has been steady. A large resale of about 7,000 tons of Powell's Duffryn, for July-August shipment, has been made at Rs. 15¼ per ton; and about 3,000 tons, for August-September shipment, at the same rate. We quote:—

Welsh Hartley	at Rs. 14	(nominal) per ton.
West do	" 14½	"
Australian	" 12	(nominal) "
Powell's Duffryn.	" 15½	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The Mills have been a good deal more in the market for this staple during the past week than of late, and the feeling has been steady on the whole, some advance in prices having been established after the departure of last mail; but exporters have been small buyers, their purchases for the week summing up rather less than 2,000 bales of Dharwar, Oomras, Dhollera discriptions, and Westerns. Local spinners have taken about 6,000 bales consisting of Oomra descriptions, Dharwar, Compta, Broach and Westerns. The market closed this evening steady with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 7,500 bales, compared with 11,000 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 7,500 bales in the corresponding week last year and the total Receipts of new Cotton this season now show a falling-off of 14,000 bales as against the figures for last year the same as on last Thursday.

A good deal more rain fell in some districts of the Bengal Cotton circle in the latter part of last week; and in that circle generally the plants needed fine weather. Over the rest of the Cotton area the fall had not reached an inch during the same period in any district, and the plants, on the whole, were flourishing, though requiring more rain at Khangaum and Barsee, in the Oomra circle, at Bellary, and at Hubli; and, on the other hand, needing a break at Broach, where reswing was progressing, and the plants remaining out of the first sowing, flourishing. Too much rain prevented sowing at Dhollera itself; but in the other districts of that circle sowing had made good progress, and at Wudwan the plants were flourishing when Monday morning's telegrams were sent off.

This morning's messages add little to the news received at the beginning of the week, and, with few exceptions, the reports are of a favourable tenor regarding the growing crop.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Cotton—	Per candy.—Per lb. C. & F.
Broach Fine	Rs. 215—4 9-32d.
Do. Good	" 205—4 3-32d.
Bengal Fine	" 193—3 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 188—3 3-4d.
Do. Good	" 178—3 9-16d.
Dhollera Fine	" 207—4d.
Do. Fully Good	" 197—3 15-16d.
Do. Good	" 191—3 15-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	" 187—3 3-4d.
Oomra "	" 157—3 15-16d.
Beiatee, Fine	" 207—4 1-8d.
Do. Fully Good	" 195—3 29-32d.
S G Dharwar Good	" 200—3 31-32d.
Westerns "	" 182—3½d.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	238,000	338,000
Berar	254,500	324,500
Barsi and Nugger	82,000	151,500
Bengals	191,000	149,000
Hinganghat	7,500	2,000
Persian and Sind	42,000	27,000
Dhollera	445,000	368,500
Broach	189,500	237,500
Compta and Dharwar	126,000	37,500
Westerns and Madras	22,000	6,000
	1,597,500	1,611,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week	7,510	8,207	12,241
From 1st Jan. to 19th July	1,463,855	1,572,895	1,731,492
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	3,275	4,036	1,691
From 1st Jan to 19th July	707,093	827,376	959,718
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	50	734	1,769
From 1st Jan. to 19th July	126,080	128,643	89,290

WHEAT has continued to attract very little attention during the past week, and only a small export business has been done from day to day; but prices of all descriptions are unchanged.

SEEDS, likewise, have been in but small demand by shippers in a quiet market. *Linseed* declined slightly in value at the beginning of this week, but other kinds have shown no movement. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	...	Rs. 7-6-6 to Rs. 7-8-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.		7-0-0	
" " Cawnpore.		" 6-8-0 " " 6-11-0	"
" Red		" 6-0-0 " " 6- 2-0	"

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	38,378	44,481	106,953
do. from 1st Jan. to 19th July	5,211,135	7,804,531	10,558,561
Linseed for the week	18,607	21,435	28,718
do. from 1st Jan. to 19th July	3,701,160	3,294,615	4,072,967
Rapeseed for the week	29,181	24,878	13,096
do. from 1st Jan. to 19th July	3,801,161	1,211,522	1,146,099
Gingellyseed for the week	25	2,617	230
do. from 1st Jan. to 19th July	942,702	843,195	956,102

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	26,250	110,306	203,102
do. from 1st Jan. to 19th July	3,768,282	7,403,520	9,271,638
Linseed for the week	80,194	102,331	103,627
do. from 1st Jan. to 19th July	3,427,979	2,371,237	3,632,124
Rapeseed for the week	60,174	31,850	39,035
do. from 1st Jan. to 19th July	3,255,919	877,739	1,040,173
Gingellyseed for the week	.....	997	1,587
do. from 1st Jan. to 19th July	1,078,596	932,803	1,019,939

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BICKEL.—July 16, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of F W Bickel, of a son.
CHESTER.—July 15, at Palamcottah, the wife of D P Chester, Esq., of a son.
CRAWLEY.—July 15, at Darjeeling, the wife of C E Crawley, of a daughter.
McLEOD.—July 17, at No 2, Hungerford Street, Calcutta, the wife of C C McLeod, of a son.
O'BRIEN.—July 15, at Landour, the wife of Captain C R M O'Brien, the East Lancashire (XXX) Regiment, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1893.

THE report of the important debate on the opium traffic on the night of the 29th June, which we are able to publish to-day, will be read with unusual interest. The defeat of the motion brought forward by Mr. Webb and the substitution of an amendment moved by the Prime Minister himself, relieves the House of Commons from the false position in which it was placed by the inconsiderate acceptance of the resolution of the 10th April, 1891. It is still a moot point whether that resolution was really carried or not. The motion that the House do now adjourn was taken advantage of to move a formidable resolution condemning the opium traffic as immoral, and urging that the Government of India should give effect to that opinion, while the British treasury should pay the cost. The proposal that the Speaker should leave the chair was negatived by 160 to 130 votes, but no vote was taken on the amendment as a substantive proposition, the House adjourning by efflux of time. Naturally the Government of India did not feel it incumbent on the faith of so halting an expression of opinion to stop the cultivation of opium and place an embargo on the exportation of opium from the Native States, some of which are dependent on the revenue derived from the duty on opium to balance their accounts. Nor did the Home Government ask the House of Commons for a vote of money to enable the Indian Government to carry out the sweeping change proposed without throwing a new burden on the people of India. Yet for the last two years the anti-opium agitators have been declaring on every platform that the House of Commons by a decisive vote had pronounced the traffic to be morally indefensible, and had ordered its discontinuance. It was with a view to give practical effect to this version of what had taken place that Mr. Webb, on the motion to go into Committee of Supply on Friday, the 29th June, moved a long resolution "that having regard to the opinion expressed by the vote of this House" under the circumstances indicated, "a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire both in India and in this country, and to report, first, what retrenchments and reforms can be effected in military and civil expenditure in India; secondly, by what means Indian resources can best be developed; and, thirdly, what, if any, temporary assistance from the British Exchequer would be required in order to meet any deficit of revenue which would be occasioned by the suppression of the opium traffic." The whole of the military and civil machinery of the Indian Empire was to be thrown out of gear, and the trifling problem of the development of the resources of India to be decided by the light of a Royal Commission in order that the opium traffic might be suppressed. The basis of this proposal was the snap vote of two years ago, supplemented by the baseless assertion that China has been demoralised by opium being forced upon her. Mr. H. L. Lay has shown that opium was imported by the Chinese, and cultivated in their own provinces, three centuries ago.

Mr. Webb seemed to think he had proved his case when he pointed to the fact that the trade had increased from 2,500 chests in the first ten years of the century, to 102,000, worth £13,000,000, in the four years ending in 1880. He would have done well to supplement that statement with an estimate of the increase of home-grown opium in China in the same period. He might have referred to the improvement effected by Chinese growers in the quality of their drug, which is largely responsible for the reduction of the consumption of Indian opium in the last four years by some twenty-five per cent. It does not appear to have occurred to the mover of the resolution, or to its seconder, Sir Joseph Pease, that the immediate result of the suppression of the supply of the milder Indian opium would be an enormous increase in the use of the stronger opium of China. The second effect would be the growth of a large contraband traffic which no preventive service could cope with. These considerations, which would give less enthusiastic crusaders pause, had no place in the minds of either Mr. Webb or Sir Joseph Pease. But they were not thrown away upon Mr. Gladstone, who in a masterly speech, which received the approval and the praise of both sides of the House, showed the pitfalls and difficulties which had been so calmly ignored, and wound up by moving the amendment which stood in Mr. Russell's name. That amendment urges the Government of India to continue their policy of greatly diminishing the cultivation of the poppy and restricting the manufacture and sale of opium, and goes on to pray her Majesty to appoint a Royal Commission to report whether the cultivation of the poppy and the sale of opium should be prohibited in India, save for medicinal purposes; and whether the prohibition should extend to the Native States. The Commission should further report on the existing arrangements with the Native States, and on what terms, and in what time they could be terminated; whether compensation should be payable to those who suffer by the prohibition; and whether any change, short of prohibition, should be made in the present system. The report must also deal with the effect of the consumption of opium on the different races of India, the disposition of the people in regard to it, and their willingness to bear in whole or in part the cost of prohibitive measures. The Prime Minister while readily admitting that the question has a moral side, pointed out that no foreign country receives opium from India except of its own free-will, and that in India a great deal has been done to restrict its use, while in Burmah it has been prohibited. He told the House that the curse of opium may be worse than that of alcohol, which is bad enough, but it is the first duty of a Government dealing with two hundred millions of people to learn what their view of the question is. He declined to be a party to a promise that the traffic shall be extinguished until he has ascertained how it can be done. The motion said that India should not be called upon to pay anything to bring about the change; a proposition which the Prime Minister naturally said required to be very fully probed. Obviously if India be a gainer, not a loser, by the change, she should bear a part or the whole of the cost of bringing it about. Again, it is proposed that the British Exchequer should promise temporary assistance. Mr. Gladstone asked what is meant by temporary assistance; a loan for which interest will have to be paid, the principal being returned in a certain time? The motion did not specify anything: and for the best of reasons; the mover had no clear conception of what was involved in the proposal to suppress the opium traffic. Mr. Gladstone dwelt upon the absurdity of expecting any set of men selected to sit on a Commission to go to the root of all the allegations attending the suppression of the opium trade and in addition to inquire, in England and in India, into the nature and development of the resources of India, and into the whole question of retrenchment and reform. Under his merciless criticism, the debating-society character of Mr. Webb's proposals was made patent to the House. He pronounced it to be a demoralising practice to propose to throw away a revenue of £4,000,000 a year, and say "Oh, you can make it up by economies, which may or may not be possible, or you can get temporary assistance from the British Treasury!"

Sweeping economies are not possible; the Retrenchment Committee cut down the Provincial administrations to a degree that has damaged their efficiency. The military burdens of India are not likely to diminish; every Empire in the world finds itself compelled to provide ever-increasing armaments as the years revolve, and India, with one of the greatest of Military Empires drawing near her frontiers, cannot hope to escape the common lot. Mr. Gladstone, in a passing reference to the military expenditure of India, admitted that it is alarming, and that the burden imposed upon her by the demand made by the War Office and the Treasury constitutes an exceptional and a serious question. He also added, what must not be forgotten, that the burdens imposed upon the military system of England are no less grave. Where is the hope of military and civil retrenchment to be found in these conditions? What is the likelihood of England making good in whole or in part the £4,000,000 which it is proposed to throw into the sea, in order that the Chinese poppy-grower may be delivered from the competition of Indian opium? Mr. Gladstone dealt very fairly with the plea of moral duty, which is always put in the forefront on these occasions by men who have a very inadequate idea of what moral duty really is. The Prime Minister put the matter in its true light when he told the House that political morals cannot be upheld if philanthropy be allowed to come in and obscure our view of the relations between the liabilities we undertake, and the means we possess of meeting these liabilities. The large revenue which it is proposed to cast away are not paid by the Natives of India, who will have to pay taxes if it be sacrificed. To Mr. Webb and Sir Joseph Pease the interest of the people of India are not of any account; their opinion is not asked. The clamour originates with certain hare-brained missionaries, who by no means monopolise the experience and good sense, or even the morality of the excellent body to which they happen to belong. "I have the greatest respect for the motives and conduct of the Christian missionaries," said Mr. Gladstone, "but I am not sure that they are the men most remarkable for calmness, combined with a comprehensiveness of view." The Prime Minister claims for at least some of the more martial races of India, characterised by a spirit of independence which accustoms them to shape their own habits of life, that they shall be at least as much considered in this matter as the views of the missionaries. With respect to the rights of the Native States, which are so carelessly set aside as of no account by these gentlemen, they supply at least 130,000 of the total of 750,000 chests, which it is proposed to prohibit. How are these Native States to be reimbursed? Where are the subsidies to come from which will be necessary if we approach them on the subject? Will the House of Commons vote the money? The India of the Queen would have to find the money, in addition to making good the loss of four millions of revenue. The House of Commons would not enter on such a path when its direction was made evident. Mr. Webb's motion was rejected by a large majority. The amendment moved by the Prime Minister was agreed to without a division.

THE French Ultimatum which was actually presented to the Government of Siam was less peremptory and exacting than the first accounts led the public to suppose. France demands an indemnity of three million francs—a hundred and twenty thousand pounds—and the settlement of the claims of private persons for compensation. These claims the *English-man's* special correspondent at Bangkok is able to specify. A certain distiller claims compensation for the withdrawal of a concession. Two French travellers who were turned out of Luang-Prabang, and the owners of the merchant-steamer, which was scuttled, also demand reparation. The same correspondent states that France is insisting on the acknowledgment of the Mekong frontier. But according to a telegram from London, this demand is not included in the Ultimatum, but will apparently be discussed in the "ulterior negociations" which are spoken of. If the indemnities are not granted France will declare a blockade, doubtless of Bangkok. If granted, a fort or a good anchorage will be required as a material guarantee for the satisfactory progress of the negociations. The reply to the ultimatum is required within forty-eight hours, and not in twenty-four, as was at first stated.

FORTY-TWO of the leading opium merchants of Bombay have memorialised the Viceroy to bring to his Excellency's attention the critical position of the trade. They place in the forefront their statement that the growing competition of Chinese opium has made the existence of the Indian trade very precarious. While they have been struggling on in the hope of an improvement the heavy fall of exchange consequent on the passing of the new Currency Act has quite paralysed the trade, and they express their belief that if no measure of relief be afforded by Government nothing can save it from extinction. Hitherto they were able to secure themselves against a decline in exchange by importing dollars from Hongkong and Sycee silver from Shanghai, which when minted always realised Rs. 222 to the hundred dollars, and Rs. 303 to the hundred taels. But as matters are now, exchange has fallen to Rs. 190 in Hongkong and Rs. 265 in Shanghai, and the fall will be greater if silver decline. In May last, the ruling rate for Malwa opium was Rs. 1,150 per chest. With the present rate of exchange this entails a loss of 15 and 18 per cent. in Hongkong and Shanghai markets, respectively. This makes it impossible to compete with Chinese opium at the present price of Malwa. The Chinese product is grown far and wide throughout the Empire, and only pays half the import and lekin dues paid by the Indian drug. Competition is therefore impossible, unless the latter can be sold at less than the present rate. The market price of Malwa opium on the 10th July was Rs. 1,060. The Government pass duty is Rs. 600; inland dues, freight, and other charges amount to rupees sixty, leaving rupees four hundred to the ryot for the cost of production, the land-tax to the Native States and other incidental charges. The ryot cannot afford to grow opium at a price which would ruin him. During the last fortnight thirty chests of opium were brought to Bombay from the Malwa district against the eight or nine hundred chests fortnightly hitherto. The stocks of Indian opium in Shanghai and Hong Kong amount to over twelve thousand chests. The native merchants are unable to bring down the large stock of opium from the interior for which there is no market. Under these circumstances the opium merchants appeal to the Government to reduce the pass-duty to Rs. 400 per chest. That measure will not give complete relief to the traders, but they declare it to be necessary to save the trade from extinction. The export of Malwa opium to China in 1891 amounted to 28,415 chests, and in 1892 to 29,122 chests. The opium year commences on the 1st August and ends on 31st July. The number of chests exported for the present year up to the 12th instant was only 25,953, the falling off since the last week of June has been very great.

THE *Standard* under the heading "The cordite fiasco" tells a long story of some experiments which never came off at Okehampton. Two thousand pounds had been granted for experiments which had for their object the determination of the effect of intense heating of the guns after long firing. For the purposes of the experiment life-sized representations of mounted men and other branches of the service were made and affixed to frames to be dragged forward by horses at a rapid pace, and altogether the experiments were to be on a large scale. Members of the select committee and a great crowd of visitors gathered, including high War Office officials. A thousand rounds of cordite were to be fired, but up to the morning fixed the cartridges had not been received, and at the last moment it was discovered that the special tubes which are necessary for the proper ignition of the cordite cartridges had not come to hand. The commandant

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH ULTIMATUM TO SIAM.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The *Times* and *Daily News* declare that the terms of the French Ultimatum to Siam, as telegraphed from Paris this morning, are incorrect, and that the following is the official version of the terms of the Ultimatum :—

"France has demanded from Siam an indemnity of three million francs, besides an amount for indemnification to private persons. If the indemnities are not granted then France will declare a blockade, but if granted, France will occupy a fort or a good anchorage as a pledge." Ulterior negotiations are deferred until the arrival of M. Levellers at Bangkok.

A reply to the Ultimatum is required within forty-eight hours.

LONDON, JULY 20.

France requires Siam to recognise her possession of the Province of Luang-Prabang.

CHINA AND SIAM.

Reuter's correspondent at Tientsin telegraphs that China has taken measures to support Siam against France.

THE FRENCH CLAIMS.

The *Times* says that the French claims to the Upper Mekong can only be settled by an agreement with Great Britain who must safeguard her own interests.

MATABELE RISING.

Advices from the Cape state that the Matabeles have risen owing to their being repulsed in a raid on Fort Victoria. The Colonists are taking refuge in the fort in the expectation of an attack from the Tribesmen.

THE PRELIMINARY ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

It is announced that the preliminary examinations for the Army will be abolished after September next.

THE VICTORIA COURT-MARTIAL.

STATEMENT OF ADMIRAL MARKHAM.

Admiral Markham, who was examined yesterday before the court-martial, confirmed his despatches sent to the Admiralty after the disaster, and said that when Admiral Tryon maintained his signal he (Markham) thought his intention was that the Victoria should circle outside the division in which the Camperdown was, which would not have been a dangerous manœuvre, and he therefore abstained from warning Admiral Tryon.

THE KHEDIVE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 19.

The attitude of the Sultan towards the Khedive during the latter's stay here has been very correct, his Imperial Majesty having treated the Khedive simply as a Vali of the first class, and the precedence of the Grand Vizier has been maintained.

THE FRENCH CLAIMS AGAINST SIAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

The *Englishman's* special correspondent, telegraphing from Bangkok, July 19, says : Affairs here are quiet, pending the receipt of orders from Paris.

France is pressing her claims to the Mekong frontier, compensation for the withdrawal of the concession to a distiller, the ejectment of two French travellers from Luang-Prabang, and the scuttling of the merchant steamer alleged to be under a flag of truce.

The British Minister is urging a settlement to prevent the bombardment of the city.

The Siamese however affect to be confident in their powers of resistance.

The French are moving the British and Danish Governments to order the withdrawal of officers of their nationality from the Siamese Army and Navy.

Commerce continues to be carried on.

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE GLENGARRY.

The report of the court-of-enquiry into the abandonment of the Glengarry is published. The court does not consider that any blame whatever attaches to Captain Barrow for abandoning the vessel when he did. The Glengarry was entirely helpless, the Master of the French steamer declined to remain by him any longer ; night was fast coming on and had the wind and sea again increased there was every probability of the Glengarry foundering, in which case all hands would have been lost. The report adds that Captain Barrow appears to have handled his vessel in a careful and seamanlike manner, and have done all that could be done under the circumstances for the vessel and crew. He is accordingly acquitted of all blame.

THE KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

The East Indian Railway Company has protested to the Secretary of State against forcing traffic to the Kidderpore Docks. They have intimated their willingness to co-operate in any measures, provided they are not compulsory, for utilizing the docks.

COLONEL HART.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

Colonel Hart, Director of Military Education, has returned to Simla from his inspection tour through Bangalore and Poona.

COLONEL YATE'S COMMISSION.

Colonel Yate is still engaged in discussing protocols with Colonel Ignatieff in the Khushk Valley, and it is impossible to say when the business of demarcating water-works on the Russo-Afghan territory will be finished.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF LAHORE.

The Commissionership of Lahore, which becomes vacant by Mr. Ogilvie's appointment to officiate as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, would in ordinary course have gone to Colonel Hutchinson or Mr. Ibbetson, but as both these Officers are employed on special duty, Mr. Maconachie, Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur, will hold the division until relieved by the one or the other.

A NEW REGIMENT FOR BURMA.

It is not yet known which Regiment of Madras Infantry is to be selected for conversion into a 7th Burma Battalion, but the new Regiment probably will be formed by taking half the Mandalay Military Police Battalion, now numbering 1,300 strong, and inviting Volunteers from the other police battalions in Upper Burma.

Sikhs and Punjabis will principally be selected.

TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

Captain Powell, Commanding at Chilas, has forwarded a most interesting report of the route from Indus to the southern base of Bandsar Pass. The report confirms information published by the Allahabad papers a short time ago, that on the northern side only a small section needs improving to make the road passable for mules. Captain Powell has applied for a party of Sappers from Gilgit to do the work, which he calculates could be finished in a month.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE ON TOUR.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite leaves Naini Tal for the plains, on Thursday, the 3rd August, reaching Aligarh early on Friday morning, and staying at that place till Saturday. On Sunday he travels on to Etawah, stopping on Monday there, and arriving at Allahabad by the mail train on Tuesday, the 8th. On Thursday his Honor leaves for Bailia, where he makes a two-days' halt, leaving for Azamgarh on Sunday, and remaining at that station Monday and Tuesday. From Azamgarh the Lieutenant-Governor goes to Lucknow, where he arrives on the morning of the 17th, leaving again the following evening for Naini Tal.

HAZARAJAT AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Advices just received reports that Hazarajat is thoroughly quiet.

THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS DESPATCH.

The despatch on Simultaneous Examinations has not yet been circulated to the Local Governments for their opinions, though despatches will shortly be sent.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Surgeon-Captain Lane will be given civil employment in the Punjab shortly.

Captain E. Walker, R. A., Ordnance Officer, now in the Ordnance Department in India, will be permitted to retain his post for another five years.

Lieutenant Drake Brockman is appointed Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

BILLS BEFORE THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

At the Legistative meeting this morning leave was given to introduce the Excise Act the Indian Ports Bill, and the Tariff Act.

All these bills were introduced at this morning's meeting and duly considered.

THE MARINE PROVIDENT FUND.

The Secretary of State's reply to the question concerning the Marine Provident Fund has not yet been received. An answer was expected several days ago.

DEATH OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 20.

Bishop Simon, Roman Catholic Bishop of Mandalay, died this morning at Mandalay.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

DHULIA, JULY 20.

A public meeting was held this evening, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud, at which (1) a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Members of the House of Commons generally, and to the Honourable Messrs. Paul, Dadabhai Naorojee, and Sir W. Wedderburn, and the Members of the British Indian Committee in particular, for the resolution for holding the Civil Service Examination simultaneously in India ; and (2) a memorial was adopted for submission to the House of Commons praying for the issue of express orders for giving early and practical effect to the resolution.

A CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

BELGAUM, JULY 20.

A public meeting of the leading citizens was held this morning, Dr. Joglekar presiding, in the Native General Library Hall, to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. V. R. Natu, B.A., LL.B., upon his nomination to a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council. After congratulatory speeches and the distribution of garlands and pan-supari, the meeting broke up with three cheers to her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

THE RUSSIAN RECTIFICATION OF THE KHORASSAN FRONTIER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ODEYPOOR, JULY 17.

SINCE last writing I observe in the *Overland Mail* of the 23rd June, that Russia is completing the rectification of its Khorassan Frontier, and has obtained a hill sanitarium, near Firuzah, ostensibly as a sanitarium, located at Ashkabad. It further states that in return for this grant Persia is to receive some concession at once further to the eastward. This we may regard as the first intimation of Russia's annexation of the Khorassan province of Ruchan and the sources of the Hari Rud, which she has so long coveted, as it is a fertile province which would yield large supplies of food, and is adjacent to the Transcaspian Railway to which it runs parallel.

The second remark that in return for this concession Persia is to receive compensation at some point further to the east it is a pity that Reuter did not inform the Indian public of this important fact by telegram. It is manifest now that Russia is using Persia as a cat's-paw, and that the Persians will be pushed forward to acquire a strong footing in Seistan before we take up a strategic position there. In the meantime we keep an enormous force bottled up in the Pishin Valley in a state of inactivity. From what I recollect of the Khojak the position is one that can easily be defended, and would take an army of 50,000 Russians to carry it; at all events with one railway it could be reinforced in strength at very short notice. I would strongly urge the vital necessity for the occupation of Gwadur, and the taking up of a position in the north of Seistan so as to counteract the political tricks of Russia in Persia.

It seems to me that our Envoy in Persia is rather sleepy, or he would have made known the intentions of Russia before, but since the death of Mr. Tailyour Thompson and the withdrawal of the secret service money, which the British Envoy was allowed to spend in obtaining news, we have taken a back seat, and have very little influence in Persian affairs. We seem to be approaching another era of masterly inactivity, or perhaps we are waiting for some outrageous act of real aggression before we awake and assert our right.

The Government of India is, I presume, in full possession of information regarding everything in Seistan as a survey party has recently traversed the country, but they seem too timid to act up to their responsibilities in Seistan and protect the western approach to India. Surely they do not think that anything can happen within the limits of Hindostan, if so, I will reassure them and suggest their having fortified squares in each of the large cantonments and at the great railway stations ; it would make them doubly secure. This is one of the lessons taught by the Mutiny when 10,000 Mahomedans from Mundiscre and Central India attacked the fortified square at Neemuch with heavy guns, but were kept at bay by 100 Englishmen of the 86th Regiment and 200 sepoys of the 12th Bombay Infantry. The only danger to be foreseen in India is sitting quiet and remaining passive under Russian aggression. We are perfectly secure from internal revolt, as it is against the creed of the natives of India to revolt without being supported with cannon, and there are none left to them that are of any use. As Russia has acquired a concession of territory from Persia I think England is also entitled to claim one. I would suggest Mahomerah, on the Shat-el-Arab, which we occupied in 1857, and very foolishly gave up. In that position we would be on the flank of Russia, and ready at any time to check her designs on India. Gwadur as the port of Seistan, should certainly be occupied by us. Before concluding it is as well to remember that Ashkabad is on the northern shore of the Caspian Sea, and is the terminus of the Transcaspian Railway. On the opposite shore lies Baku with a railway running into the Caucasus Mountains where a sanitarium might be located instead of Firuzah, in Persian territory.

MILITARY NEWS.

SECOND-LIEUT. EDWARD ROWLANDSON ROSS is transferred to the Supernumerary List of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

LIEUT. F. W. H. FORTEATH, Indian Staff Corps, 3rd Bombay Infantry, is to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, Second Class, on probation.

THE tenure of appointment of Major A. J. Watson, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, has been extended for two years, as a special case.

LIEUT. J. B. S. ALDERSON, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, attached to the 13th Bombay Infantry, has been permitted to return to England on medical certificate.

THE services of Lieut. R. S. Pottinger, R. A., 19th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

SANCTION has been accorded to the continuance for another year of the temporary wound pension of £50 per annum granted to Lieutenant C. L. Robertson R. E.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No less than forty-four new offices have been opened by the Telegraph Department this year, and another 50 will be in working order by the end of the year, which will bring the total number of offices to over 3,500.

SOME curious applications are being made in Bangalore for permission to assume disguises during the Mohorum. One applicant appeared before Mr. Abdul Rahman and asked for a license permitting him to disguise himself as the late Sir Mark Cubbon ! The Magistrate ordered that he should be turned out of Court.

THE Commander-in-Chief has just awarded the Macgregor Memorial medals, given annually for military reconnaissance and exploration. The gold medal goes to Captain Bower for his adventurous journey through Tibet in 1891-92. Duffadar Fazaldad Khan, 17th Bengal Cavalry, receives the silver medal and Rs. 50 ; and Havildar Budhibal Ram, 44th Gurkhas, Rs. 50 for good work done with Mr. Errol Gray in his successful exploration of the Bori Kampti country beyond the Assam frontier.

GOOD progress continues to be made in laying the new permanent telegraph line between Srinagar and Gilgit, and the work will be completed by the end of September. It is intended to maintain two posts of observation between the passes during the winter months, so that breaks due to the snow or avalanches may be rapidly repaired. As these posts will be completely cut off from the outside world for many months, they will be fully provisioned and parties of picked men only will be stationed at them.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the arrangements made by the Madras Government for the supply of water to the troops at Secunderabad from the Municipal water-works at that station. Under the present arrangement the Madras Government will, from the next financial year, when the water-works are likely to be completed, pay to the Municipality of Secunderabad a sum of Rs. 8,600 a year for the first 30 years and thereafter Rs. 2,000 a year. Sanction has also been accorded to an expenditure of Rs. 900 more than at present incurred for the working of the scheme for water supply to the Cantonment of Secunderabad.

A correspondent, much versed in railway affairs has hit on a novel illustration for exhibiting the equation between the cost and benefit of these works to the people generally. He writes:—"The loss to he general taxpayer which resulted from the working of all the Indian railways during the year 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 315,864, or, at ten seers per rupee, to 800,000 maunds, or say 28,000 tons, of rice. We get a mental picture of this quantity of of rice by supposing it to have been brought in to a central depot by a procession of the 300 millions of people of India. Where these millions to match past in families of five persons, each family would have to contribute one pound weight of rice. In return they have had secured to them all the indirect benefits which result from a year's use of a network of 15,000 miles of railway, and that in spite of sterling guarantees."

THE Strength of the Kashmir Imperial Service troops, forming the garrison of Gilgit, will not be altered, though the 23rd Pioneers are to winter within the limits of the Agency. Three regiments, each 600 strong with a Mountain Battery, will remain on the frontier, Chilas and Gilgit being held, with detachments in Hunza, Nagar and Goupis. The Pioneers probably will be stationed at Bunji. It may be deemed advisable to raise the strength of the escort with the Political Officer in Chitral from 50 to 100 men, drawn from the 15th Sikhs, who form the escort of the British Agent at headquarters in Gilgit.

THE question having been raised whether voting delegates appointed in connection with the enlargement of the Madras Legislative Council, should be granted travelling allowance for their journeys to and from Bezwada and Trichninopoly and also daily allowances for the period of their stay at those places, the Government has directed that non-official delegates should receive travelling and halting allowances at the rates prescribed in the Civil Service Regulations for officers of the second class, as defined in Article 1096 of those Regulations, being treated for this purpose as if they drew the maximum pay of a second class officer and that official delegates should receive these allowances at the rates to which they are ordinarily entitled. The charges are to be treated as Provincial, and are not to be met from Local or Municipal funds.

THE East Indian Railway Earnings for the first 8 days of July, were Rs 9,76,099. Corresponding 9 days of last year, Rs. 9,94,683. Difference, Rs. 18,584. Miles open for the first 8 days of July 1893, 1,610¼. Corresponding 9 days of last year, 1,610¼. Per mile open for the first 8 days of July, 1893, Rs. 606. Corresponding 9 days of last year, Rs. 618. Difference, Rs. 12.

THE Torkeshwar Railway Earnings for the first 8 days of July, were Rs. 4,910. Corresponding 9 days of last year, Rs. 10,067, Difference, Rs. 5,157. Miles open for the first 8 days of July, 1893, 22¼. Corresponding 9 days of last year, 22¼. Per mile open for the first 8 days of July, 1893, Rs. 221. Corresponding 9 days of last year, Rs. 452. Difference, Rs. 231.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway, Earnings for the first 8 days of July, were Rs. 21,622. Corresponding 9 days of last year, Rs. 21,818. Difference, Rs. 196. Miles open for the first 8 days of July, 1893, 161-2/5. Corresponding 9 days of last year, 161-2/5. Per mile open for the first 8 days of July, 1893, Rs.134. Corresponding 9 days of last year Rs. 135. Difference Re. 1.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta last month amounted to 513 lakhs, not including Government stores. This is an increase of 14 per cent. on the figures for the corresponding month of 1892, and is higher than any month in the present year, except January. Exports alone advanced by nearly 18 per cent.—an increase of some 46 lakhs.

OUR Silladar cavalry writes the *Pioneer* has no equal in the world. It is the admiration and envy of foreign critics, and it may be said to be the feature of the Indian Army. It has done splendid work in the past, and it would win fresh laurels in any campaign on which it might be employed. But if it be allowed to deteriorate in the matter of mounting, it will be terribly handicapped in the field. Its mobility will be lessened, its effectiveness in the actual shock of battle will be lowered, and generally its value as a fighting unit will decrease. The men could not be improved upon ; the Officers are the pick of the Native Army ; the horses alone are slowly, but surely, coming to be of an inferior class. We do not say that the mischief has been done and is past remedy. This is not the case, but every year a poorer class of remounts is noticed and still the *chanda* funds continue to shrink.

THE Lahore paper hears that Mr. Hughes of the Geological Survey, who met with a bad shooting accident, the shot having penetrated his eyes in the Rewah jungles some months ago, is still not recovered, and that it will be some time longer before he is likely to be convalescent. Fortunately, however there is no reason we suppose why injured eyesight should necessitate retirement.

IN view of recent and prospective disturbances in India and Burma, Justices Prinsep and Trevelyann's decision in the Gaya cow killing case will meet with general approval from all law-abiding subjects of whatever race or creed. Six Hindus of Gaya appealed against a fiine of Rs. 50 and sentence of three months' imprisonment each, imposed upon them by the Deputy Magistrate of Aurangabad. The appellants, it seems, were members of a large crowd armed with lathis, who attempted to restrain a Mohamedan from killing a cow in his house on the occasion of a wedding. The learned Judges pointed out that the gravamen of the offence lay not so much in the taking away of the cow as in the assembling of a large body of armed men. They accordingly upheld the decision of the Deputy Magistrate, and it is to be hoped that the exemplary sentences imposed on these men will go far to discourage further rioting in the Gaya district.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Malta, with the English mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Brown
Surg-Capt R R Weir
Mr Bompas
Mr Godfrey
Rev G H N Tugle
Mr Sutherland
Mr G H List
Mr A S Jameson
Sir John Lambert
Mr and Miss Scaly
M R H Greaves
Mr Pickup
Mr W Miamo
Mr and Mrs Phillipson and Infant.
Miss Bloomfield
Mr E Barton
Mr Mansey

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr P H O'Brien
Surg-Col Calthorpe
Mr J Harney
Mr F Friyell
Capt A F Hogge
Mr W Wace
Mr A M Markham
Mr and Mrs Nixon
Mr L Brock
Hon S Lethbridge
Mr French
Mr M A Stein
Mr E Rogers
Mr W A Campbell
Dr Fram
Lieut-Col Lloyd
Mr C E Moore
Mr Hynes
Mr A J Harrison
Mr Kidd
Mr C N Chakravarti
Capt W Stewart
Mr Charles
Mr Connan
Dr Robinson
Mr Patterson
Col Durrand
Lieut Parker
Mr W Anderson
Major B Allan
Mr M C Mullen
Revd G H Ingle

FOR MALTA.—Mrs, & 3 Misses Grubb, 2 children & 2 infants.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE MANAGER OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, the further hearing of the case against Clarence Arthur Ellis, lately office manager of the Church Missionary Society in Bombay, who stands charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of certain sums of money belonging to the Society, was proceeded with before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Kirkpatriok, instructed by Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Orsigie, Lynch, and Owen, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused.

At the outset Mr. Kirkpatrick proposed to call a clerk of the Commercial Land Mortgage Bank as witness, but Mr. Roughton objected to his evidence being heard as it was quite irrelevant to the enquiry.

Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted that he had a right to call the clerk as a witness. He wanted to show that the accused had opened an account with the Commercial Land Mortgage Bank. He had also opened an account in the National Bank in another name, and the learned counsel submitted that the accused had deposited considerable sums in the Banks at the time of the embezzlement. They knew the salary which the accused drew, and the fact that he had deposited large sums in the Bank was an important one and had bearing on the case. In support of his argument he cited some sections from the Evidence Act, and submitted that he proposed to show that between the 23rd of December and April last large sums were paid in the Bank. He also proposed to show that Rs. 453, which formed one of the items of charges were paid in February last. The total amount of embezzlement was very large, but they proceeded only in regard to three items.

Mr. Roughton said that it was a very extraordinary proposition. The prosecution in the first place had to prove that the accused had no other sources whatever of income. The evidence which the prosecution wanted to bring forward was wholly irrelevant. The sum of Rs. 1,000 in the National Bank belonged to Mrs. Ellis, and the sum was transferred to her by her father. The prosecution only drew inferences to support their case. He asked the Magistrate to disregard any testimony which had only indirect bearing upon the case.

Mr. Kirkpatrick replied that the evidence was quite relevant to the inquiry, and he was entitled to adduce it.

Mr. Roughton said that he had made a slight mistake, when he said that the sum of Rs. 1,000 was transferred to Mrs. Ellis by her father. The money was sent to her by her father, but the deposit receipt was not endorsed. They borrowed money on the fixed deposit receipt, and deposited the same with the Bank, and when the receipt was to hand the money was repaid, and this fact he would prove from the correspondence that had passed between the Bank and the accused. This was about two months before the marriage of the accused.

The Magistrate ruled that Mr. Kirkpatrick was entitled to call the clerk of the Bank as a witness.

Hormusji Muncherji, a clerk in the Commercial Land Mortgage Bank, said that the accused had an account with the Bank ; the true copy of which was given to the prosecution. He had compared the copy of accounts, which he found to be correct.

Mr. Kirkpatrick wanted to tender this copy in evidence, but Mr. Roughton objected to its being put in as evidence of the entries in the book, but the objection was overruled.

Witness, continuing, said that the moneys were paid by the shroff ; Macanram Bhasker was the ledgerkeeper.

Mr. Roughton reserved the cross-examination of the witness.

Dadabhoy Moroba, a clerk in the National Bank, in his examination by Mr. Kirkpatrick, produced a letter from the accused to the manager of the Bank.

He continued that in consequence of that letter an account was opened in the Bank in the name of Miss Marie Arnot. Witness produced a copy of the accounts with the Bank.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Moreshwar Sacaram, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., said that he had audited the accounts of the Church Missionary Society for the year 1892. He examined the vouchers and the Bank accounts. He found the total amount of balance, which was, at the end of the year Rs. 13,692-9-6. Witness here began to read some notes, but Mr. Roughton objected to his doing so as the notes were not prepared by him, and the Magistrate did not allow the witness to read the notes.

Witness proceeded to say that the total outstanding cheque amounted to Rs. 3,569-9-10, and that left the balance in the pass-book of Rs. 1,253-9-1, and that did not agree with the cash-book balance. There was an item of Rs. 723, which remained unaccounted for. When he found that deficiency, he communicated with the accused. He then got an explanation of the deficiency from the accused, who pointed out to the witness, that one item of Rs. 628, which appeared on the 17th of January, 1893, belonged to the previous year ; and about another item of Re. 1-8, which appeared on the 30th of January, he gave some explanation, which the witness did not then recollect. The accused also said to the witness that Rs. 96-0-0 were in hand in December, and were subsequently banked. He then could not find from the pass-book that the sums were banked. The pass-book was given to him subsequently. He reported this to Mr. Lidbetter and left everything in his hands.

Babaji Hurry, a peon in the employ of the Church Missionary Society, examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said that Mr. Ellis used to give him money to take to the Banks. When Mr. Ellis gave him the money, he always mentioned the amount, and witness always ascertained there and then if the amount put down in the pay-slips was actually given to him. Mr. Ellis often asked him to bring money from the Banks, and he did bring the money and handed it over to Mr. Ellis. Vasudeo never gave him any money to take to the Bank.

Arjoon Babaji, a peon in the employ of the Society, said that he had lodged Rs. 1,000 in the National Bank by the direction of Mr. Ellis. Mr. Ellis had given him a cheque on the Commercial Bank to cash it and he did so and gave the money to the accused. It was on the 3rd of May last. He also took the Society's money to the Bank of Bombay sometimes in the absence of Babaji. He always paid the money into the Bank honestly. The money given to him always agreed with the amount entered into the pay-slips. Vasudeo never gave him any money to take to the Bank.

Vitoo, a peon in the employ of the Society, in his examination by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said that he collected money for the Nassick Orphanage and other funds. When he returned with the subscriptions in the evening, he handed over the money to Mr. Ellis, who counted and received the amount. The seven small sums of subscription on the last page of the subscription-book were received by the accused, who did not put his initials to the receipt and put off the witness saying that he would do it the next day. The last item was for Rs. 20 from H. E. the Governor from whom he received the money, which he paid to Mr. Ellis. That was the last item of subscription in the book, which was kept by Mr. Ellis.

At this stage Mr. Kirkpatrick informed the Magistrate that he had been sent for from the High Court, and he applied for a postponement of the case. After some contention, the case was adjourned until Wednesday next.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 19.

10 p.m. ... 78·7

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

6 a.m. ... 79·5
10 a.m. ... 83·6
2 p.m. ... 84·4
4 p.m. ... 78·1

LIEUT. F. M. WESTROPP, R.E., Assistant Engineer, State Railways, is transferred to the establishment under the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

[*Per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon.*]

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, brought papers of two dates later than those by the last mail from Brindisi. From these we make the following extracts :—

THE SINKING OF H. M. S. VICTORIA.

SURVIVORS AT MALTA

PERSONAL NARRATIVES.

MALTA, June 30, 10 a.m.

THE Edgar and Phaeton, with the survivors of the Victoria disaster on board, have arrived from Tripoli.

They were met outside the harbour by hundreds of boats, many of them containing anxious relatives and friends of the officers and crew of the ill-fated battleship.

When the cruisers steamed into the harbour, they were greeted with frantic cheering on the part of an enormous crowd which thronged the bastions. The people in the boats and the crews of other vessels in the harbour also cheered, shouted, and waved hats and handkerchiefs, the whole scene being extremely touching.

The number of Maltese on board the Victoria was about 120, of whom only 30 were saved.

The survivors will be transferred to Her Majesty's troopship Orion. The officers and men of the ships in port have made every possible arrangement for their comfort.

Vice-Admiral Tryon was greatly beloved here, and the deepest sorrow is expressed among all classes at his brave but untimely end.

NOON.

According to accounts of the disaster obtained from eye-witnesses who arrived to-day in the Edgar and Phaeton, the squadron had been standing along the Syrian coast all the afternoon of Thursday, the 22nd instant, when a signal was given to alter the course of the vessels, with the object of going to the anchorage at Tripoli.

While this manœuvre was being executed at about 3-30 p.m., the Camperdown rammed the Victoria before the beam-turret breech, ripping open her side.

When the terrible effects of the collision were seen, the water pouring in great volumes into the rent, orders were immediately given by bugle call to close all the doors of the water-tight compartments. The crew at the same time were ordered to their stations. The utmost calmness and most perfect discipline prevailed throughout the ship.

Notwithstanding all efforts to save the vessel, she soon listed over, owing to the tremendous amount of water that had poured in through the open hole in her side under the starboard armour-plates. Endeavours to get out the collision mats were also unavailing.

After an interval of about five minutes the centre of gravity was passed and the ship capsized and sank, bottom upwards, sucking down many of those who, in the hope of saving themselves, had thrown themselves into the sea. The suction caused by the sinking vessel accounts for a considerable proportion of the lives lost.

Orders were given for all on board to come on deck, but so short a period elapsed between the collision and the sinking of the ship that many of those below were unable to reach the deck. Boats were launched immediately by all the other ships of the squadron, and about 300 officers and men were picked up.

THE SURVIVORS AT MALTA.

MALTA, June 30.

There was a wonderful scene at the harbour here this morning, when the cruisers Edgar and Phaeton arrived from Tripoli with the Victoria's survivors.

In anticipation of their coming, a large crowd had collected, and when the news spread at eight o'clock that the vessels had been sighted the excitement rose, and was increased to fever pitch as the cruisers steamed towards the harbour about ten o'clock. There were shouting, cheering, and frantic joy on the one hand, and paroxysms of grief on the other, according to the tidings received of relatives, friends, and comrades.

The first survivor with whom I was able to converse was a bluejacket, who told me the story of his experiences in the following terms :—

"When the accident happened I was below, and on hearing the noise of the collision I at once rushed on deck. So far as I could make out from the position of the ships when I reached the deck, the Camperdown appeared to have struck the Victoria a direct blow on the starboard side. The water was rushing in at a great rate through the hole. The time of the accident, I should say, was about four in the afternoon, and all was over in less than fifteen minutes. The Admiral and Captain Bourke were on the upper bridge, and every man was at his station. Great discipline was shown. Not a man tried to save himself before the order was given. I was one of those who jumped into the water after the Admiral gave the order for everybody to save himself. I was picked up very soon afterwards by one of the other ships' boats. The heavy loss of life was owing to the shortness of the time the ship kept afloat after she was struck. Six of the Victoria's men have been left behind at Tripoli for the purpose of indentifying any bodies that may be picked up or come ashore."

From an officer who was an eye-witness of the catastrophe I obtained the following account of it :—

"The Squadron was in two columns, one led by the Victoria, the other by the Camperdown. The accident happened when the Victoria and the Camperdown both turned inwards. The Camperdown rammed the Victoria on the starboard side. The flagship remained afloat about 15 minutes ; but about four minutes after being rammed, she turned over with her bows under water. There seemed to be great order aboard. I don't think many jumped overboard before the order to do so was given. Many were drawn down by the suction caused by the ship sinking, and many were killed by contact with the propellers, which I saw revolving till the vessel disappeared. As she went down I heard two explosions, which must have been caused by the boilers bursting. Orders were given to lower the boats, and this was done almost in a moment, by all the ships. In this way many were saved after being thrown into the water."

Here is another thrilling narrative which I have taken down from the lips of a survivor who was on board the Victoria :—

"The accident happened at 3-35 p.m., in fine weather and a smooth sea. I was below at the time, and on hearing the crash of the collision hurried on deck. Just as I reached the top of the companion I heard Captain Bourke give the order that everyone was to go aft. I then noticed that the Camperdown had rammed the Victoria on the starboard side. I heard it said afterwards that when the Camperdown saw a collision was inevitable she reversed her engines, and was actually going astern, when she touched the flagship. On this point, however, I cannot speak from my own knowledge, for by the time I reached the deck the Camperdown was clear of our ship. Sir George Tryon and Captain Bourke were on the bridge. I also heard afterwards that the other ships offered to lower their boats at once, but that the Victoria did not accept this offer till it was too late. When I saw that the ship was sinking, I jumped overboard with the intention. It was with the greatest difficulty that I got clear of the propeller, which continued to revolve. I saw the danger, and swam away from it as hard as I could. When I thought I had reached a safe distance I turned on my back and looked in the direction of the sinking ship. I did so just in time to see her stern disappearing, and I noticed that her port screw was still revolving. The next minute a great explosion took place under the water. The sound it made was awful, and it caused volumes of water to be thrown up high into the air. So far as I am able to estimate, I should say the Victoria sank in twelve minutes after the collision. I was swimming for about ten minutes, and at last was picked up by the Camperdown's cutter. I heard that the Campsrdown's ram was bent by the force of the collision. In the course of the evening I was sent aboard the Edgar with a number of others, who had, like myself, been rescued by the Comperdown's boats. The Fleet Paymaster, Mr. Rickcord, was picked up alive by the Dreadnought's boat, but he died a few minutes after he was taken on board. The Captain's cook Portelli, was also picked up alive, but both of his legs were broken, and he died while they were being amputated. Information was sent to the Comperdown that a number of bodies were floating inshore near Tripoli. Her Majesty's ship Fearless was sent to recover them, and while doing this she grounded. I heard that fifteen bodies were seen by those on board of her, but could not be recovered. When the order to abandon the ship was given most of the men jumped over the port side. The Victoria sank by the bows and toward the starboard side. Both funnels broke off while the ship was lying over to starboard, and the turret fell out."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

MALTA, June 30.

It had been decided by the Admiralty before the arrival of the Edgar and the Phaeton that the men from the Victoria should be transferred to the troopship Orion and sent to England. It was during this transfer that the most animated scene presented itself. The harbour was so choked with small craft of all sorts that it appeared like some popular fete rather than the mournful greeting of those who clearly showed that five minutes of mental suffering can pull down the hardiest and most courageous man. The officers were permitted to meet and converse with those upon the shore ; but the men were at once transferred to the Orion, and will probably see their friends later. One of the officers was somewhat communicative in talking with your representative, although they all gave the impression that they did not care to say anything more on the subject than ordinary civility demanded, and in regard to the collision itself it was impossible to get more than the most meagre details. The officer with whom your representative talked, said :—

"I was on deck at the time the Camperdown came into collision with us. The watch had just been changed, and the men who were relieved had been below not more than fifteen minutes, and, therefore, it is very likely most of them were in their bunks and went down with the vessel. Had the accident occurred a few minutes earlier, when the watch was about to be relieved, the loss of life would have been very materially reduced. I believe every man on the deck of the Victoria realised that we were doomed the moment we were struck, and for a fraction of a minute, before the actual shock came, we were conscious that it was coming, and that there was no way of avoiding it. After the blow was delivered every man stood at his post, waiting for a word from the Admiral, and I believe we all heard the words that the Admiral uttered, so silent and attentive did the crew become on the instant. A large number of men were below, and, startled at the shock, ran up the hatchways with all speed, reaching the deck almost at the very instant the Vice-Admiral ordered every man to save himself who could.

"And here ensued a scene that will impress itself upon the brain of every survivor, and endure for his entire life. There was no unseemly rush as to who should be the first man into the water, nor were there any examples of selfishness, or any outrages upon the better sensibilities in the general attempt to escape from the sinking ship. Every man appeared to realise that every other man was entitled to a chance ; and I saw some acts of heroism that will be a lasting credit to the British sailor. I saw one man helping two others who were sick and weak up the companion-way on to the deck, and moving with the deliberation that such help makes necessary, at the momentary danger of his life. I saw another man with a companion who he knew could not swim, tie a scarf around his own arm, and give the other end to his companion, to which he could cling and keep his head above water, and then they both leaped into the sea. I am thankful to say they were saved. I saw a man run to the rail, suddenly stop, and draw a picture from his pocket, protected by some sort of a wrapper, press the card to his lips, and then plunge overboard. It all happened in much less time than I have taken to tell it, and there was a confusion of events passing before me that, even at this moment, I am not able to untangle ; and all I can feel to be clearly defined in my mind is the fact that there was an entire absence of confusion, a heroic spirit of self-sacrifice, and one of the noblest examples of fidelity and honour on the part of the Vice-Admiral, of which the English Navy can boast in all its records. The Fleet had been manœuvring for several hours, and cruising up and down the coast. The evolution we were then going through was to be the last for that day, and then we were to run up into more shallow water for the night."

The "Central News" correspondent at Malta telegraphs :—It was with great difficulty that one of the officers who arrived at Malta to-day was induced to make a statement. This officer was on deck during the whole of the afternoon of June 22nd. He said :—

"At thirty-five minutes past three the Fleet was steaming in two lines at about eight knots. The first division was led by the Victoria, and the second by the Camperdown. Exactly at that time Admiral Tryon signalled to the other ships to alter their course, the vessels of the first division by sixteen points port, and the second division by sixteen points starboard. The order was unexpected, as the two lines were rather close for such an evolution as changing columns. The order was carried out, however, so promptly that in two minutes the Camperdown and Victoria were quite close together, and one minute later, in some manner which was quite unintelligible to those on board the Victoria, she was rammed in the starboard turret by the Camperdown. That was at thirty-eight minutes past three. The Camperdown's ram seemed to crush out the whole side of the Victoria, and then to get clear away with the tremendous way upon her. Almost immediately the Victoria showed a list to starboard, and the deck fittings began to move about. The Admiral and his chief officers and Signal Boatswain Barnard were on the bridge, and Sir George gave the orders usual in such an emergency. The men started to get out the collision mats, but they were never used, as it soon became apparent that it was impossible to get them into position. At forty-six min

Mediterranean Fleet at the present time, and informed him of this proposal, and he will make it known to the survivors who have reached Malta, and who would thus be able to telegraph home. (Hear, hear.) I think it right to make this acknowledgment, as it will be some satisfaction to those who otherwise would not be enabled to communicate with their friends at home. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Argyll asked whether the Government had received any further information with reference to the loss of the Victoria?

Earl Spencer said, no further information beyond what had been already communicated had been received, but the Government expected to have despatches from Admiral Markham on Sunday morning, and they would be duly published.

In the House of Commons the same night, Mr Kearley asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether the Admiralty had considered, or would do so, the necessity of exercising the discretionary power given them under the Second Section of Act 46 and 47, Vic. Chap. 32, in order that the widows and orphans and dependent relatives of those non-commissioned officers and petty officers and men of the Royal Navy who had lost their lives through the foundering of her Majesty's ship Victoria might be awarded pensions and allowances in excess of the customary scale as tabulated under Chap. LV., par. 2094, sec. 3, of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, 1887.

Mr. Macfarlane asked whether there was anything in the circumstances attending the loss of life on the Victoria which would justify the granting of larger pensions to the families than in the case of soldiers and sailors who fell in battle.

Commander Bethell asked whether there was not considerable difficulty in distinguishing between the case of the widows and orphans left destitute by the loss of the Victoria and the case of the widows and orphans of sailors and marines who were constantly dying in the discharge of their duty in all parts of the world.

Mr. E. Robertson.—In answer to the question of my hon. friend, I can only say that all the relative circumstances will, no doubt, be taken into consideration. In reply to the question of my hon. friend the member for Devonport, I have to state that the Admiralty will be prepared to exercise the discretionary power vested in them should the circumstances of any case appear to warrant the granting of an allowance in excess of the ordinary scale.

It is asserted that the survivors of the "Victoria" who arrived at Malta were under orders not to communicate their knowledge and views to the Press. Still certain of them were "got at" by the enterprising journalists, with the result that while none of the horror experienced when the first accounts came to hand has been minimised, the gravity of the calamity from the point of personal responsibility has been enormously increased. Of course we must wait for the court-martial before we can venture to lend serious credence to the statement of the *Times* correspondent, that Admiral Tryon issued an order which Admiral Markham hesitated to accept, that only on a demand for reason for delay from the "Victoria," did Admiral Markham on the "Camperdown" obey the order, that Sir George replied to a remark as to insufficiency of turning-room with the observation, "Let her go!" and that Admiral Tryon himself admitted that the accident was all his fault, but unmistakably the popular desire for a most searching inquiry into all the circumstances of the disaster will be materially intensified by this morning's telegrams. Lord Charles Beresford still clings to his theory of a failure in the machinary; but his last interview was previous to the arrival of the fresh news which, if it be corroborated, points rather to the fact too often verified alas. that the "human machine" is quite as unreliable as the mechanical monster of to-day.

THE HOME RULE BILL AND THE CLOSURE.

In the House of Lords on the 30th ultimo, the Earl of Camperdown called attention to the present condition of the Home Rule question as regards Scotland, and asked whether the Government were in favour of creating a separate Parliament and Legislature in that part of the United Kingdom. The Earl of Kimberley replied that the Government, as a Government, had arrived at no conclusion in the matter. The Duke of Argyll declared that Scotland had no desire for that kind of Home Rule aimed at by those who were clamouring in Ireland for the break up of the Empire, and which was likely to lead to civil war.

The Earl of Rosebery, whose opinions on this subject, as found in past speeches, had been quoted in the Debate, said he adhered to all he had said on the general question. Lord Salisbury remarked that the noble Earl had wandered through a thorny path without making his opinions known on any particular topic His views were so elastic that he would be able to espouse any doctrine that might seem expedient. It would be necessary to keep this question alive in Parliament, lest they should find themselves embarked upon a course perilous to the best interests of the Empire. The subject dropped, and their Lordships then adjourned.

During the whole of the morning sitting of the House of Commons, there was not the slightest trace of the passionate excitement of Thursday's proceedings. The House met under an arrangement between the two Parties, come to, towards the close of the struggle of the previous night, that if the Government consented to adjourn the Debate on the Closure Resolution the Opposition would undertake to conclude the discussion of their Amendments by the end of the morning sitting. Accordingly, though members were within sound of the Division bell all the afternoon, there was a very small attendance in the House; the discussions were tame, and they scarcely ever rose beyond the level of ordinary conversation.

When the proceedings terminated within a few minutes of four o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult., the House had been engaged discussing an Amendment to the Closure Resolution, which had been moved by Mr. Byrne, and which proposed to postpone the application of the Closure to the first group of Clauses from the 6th of July until the 14th, in order to give longer time for discussing them. The group contained Clauses 5 to 8, and they prescribed the extent of the Executive authority, the constitution of the First and Second Chambers, and the mode of reconciling disagreements between them. Mr. Bartley, who resumed the Debate, appealed to the sentimental side of Mr. Gladstone's nature by urging him not to introduce this drastic gag into the House of Commons on the suspicious day of the wedding of the Heir to the Throne. Mr. Courtney argued that the time allowed was not reasonably sufficient to discuss the weighty subjects included in the group, on one of which, the setting up of a Second Chamber, there was a great difference of opinion. Mr. Healy made a few sarcastic remarks, after which the Amendment was supported by Mr. T. W. Russell, Sir E. Clarke, and other Unionists, and the Division was then taken. The numbers, as handed to the Speaker, were 244 for the Amendment, and 268 against it, showing a majority against it of 24. The Unionists raised a tremendous cheer at the smallness of the majority. When it subsided, Mr. Sexton said that the hon. member for South Tipperary had not heard the question put, and had voted in the wrong lobby in favour of the Amendment. Mr. Mandeville, the member referred to, was summond to the table, and, in answer to the speaker, he stated that he had not heard the question put, and was not within the folding doors of the House at the time. The Speaker disallowed the Vote, and the Clerk proceeded to correct the figures, but he deducted the vote from the numbers for the Government, with whom Mr. Mandeville had not voted, instead of the numbers for the Opposition, with whom he had voted. The Speaker accordingly read out 244 for the Amendment, and 26 against it, bringing the majority down to 23. "No, Sir," exclaimed Mr. Marjoribanks, the Liberal whip, in dismay, and he started from the Treasury bench, and, amid great laughter, ran up to the clerk's table. The figures were again manipulated, the Speaker now correctly striking off Mr. Mandeville's vote from the votes for the Amendment, which were thus reduced to 243, and leaving the votes against the Amendment at 268, thus raising the majority against the Amendment to 25. The correct result, which increased the attenuated Government majority by one, was hailed with unbounded delight by the Nationalists, who cheered for a considerable time.

Viscount Wolmer moved the next amendment, with the view of giving a fortnight for the discussion of the second group of Clauses, comprising Clauses 9 to 26. These Clauses related to the retention of the Irish members; the original Financial Clauses, some of which were still retained; the Post-Office Clauses; the Clauses relating to the decision of Constitutional questions; the Clauses throwing open the Lord Lieutenancy to Roman Catholics; and the right of the Irish Government to use Crown lands. He maintained that the Ninth Clause alone, relating to the retention of the Irish members, deserved at least a week's discussion, whereas two hours were all that, on an average, would be given to it. Mr. Chamberlain asked what means the Government would take to secure what he might call a Second Reading Debate on the new Financial Scheme which Debate would be shut out by the Closure Resolution. Mr. Gladstone thought the time allowed was adequate for their discussion, and even for the discussion of the retention of the Irish members. Mr. Goschen, remarking on the novel system of legislating on a Bill by compartments, maintained that the compartment under discussion contained as great legislative changes as the Reform Act, and yet only a week was given to discuss them all. Mr. R. T. Reid thought that the Country was thoroughly and heartily sick of the discussions. Mr. Balfour replied that the hon. member's public, the minority of Great Britain, might be sick of the discussions, but the Opposition public, the majority of Great Britain intended to make their voice heard, and the longer these discussions continued the more sick would the minority become. As they had to conclude the Amendments before the termination of the Morning Sitting, he recommended the House to divide, and proceed to the other Amendments. The Amendment was then rejected by 302 to 268—majority, 34.

Mr. Hayes Fisher moved to substitute the 28th of July for the 20th, in order to give a week longer for the discussion of Clauses 27 to 40, forming the third group of the Closure Resolution. The Clauses related to the tenure and salaries of existing Judges; the holders of Civil Service appointments; the police and various temporary restrictions on the powers of the Irish Legislature. Mr. J. Morley opposed the Amendment, which, after some discussion, was rejected by 298 to 264—majority 34.

Mr. Curzon moved the omission of the section of the Closure Resolution which had reference to the fourth group of Clauses to be closured by the Resolution. That section comprehended the postponed Clauses, the new Clauses, including the new financial scheme; the schedules, and preamble. Mr. Gladstone treated the Amendment with playful raillery, making fun of Mr. Curzon's charge that the schedules were gerrymandering schedules, and on a division it was rejected by 300 to 266—majority 34.

Several other Amendments stood upon the paper, one of them being in the name of Mr. Chaplin and another in the name of Mr. Courtney, but they were not moved. It was a quarter to seven when the Closure Resolution itself was put, and seven before the Division was over. The Resolution was carried by 299 to 267—majority 32. Very few of the Unionists came back to hear the numbers read out, and the front Opposition bench was empty. The Nationalist members, however, mustered in their full strength, and the reading of the numbers by the Ministerial Whip produced frantic cheering in their quarter of the House. When the Speaker formally read out the numbers again, there was another ebullition of cheering, and some joyous laughter. Mr. Gladstone rose, and put away his papers in his despatch-box, and, it being past seven, the Speaker left the Chair, and the members present hurried out, laughing and talking to each other. The morning Sitting was thus suspended.

EMINENT DEBATERS.

During the debate on the above question, Mr. Chamberlain, said, it was not unreasonable to ask that a second reading discussion should take place on the Financial Clauses, but if Clause 9 was likely to occupy the whole time there would be no discussion on Clause 10, the first of the Financial Clauses, and those which followed it. He, therefore, wished to know what arrangement the Government would make for the purposes of securing a discussion on these Clauses. Then the Government had given them assurances as to several Amendments in the various Clauses, but these Amendments might be shut out by the Closure Resolution, and he wished to know, in the event of such a thing taking place, what arrangement to Government meant to make ro introduce them.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone, who was indistinctly heard, was understood to say that while it would be desirable that the Committee should have the power of bringing together the main portions of the financial scheme, he did not agree with the course suggested for obtaining this discussion. Taking note of the enormous expansion which was being given to the Bill, not according to the view of the Government, in consequence of its demands, but in consequence of the views conscientiously taken of it by the Opposition, the Government thought it to be their duty to make what contribution they could to limit and narrow the field of discussion, and so they devised what they thought was a much simpler plan of finance than that which they originally incorporated in the Bill. That was the reason of the new proposal of the Government and by no means the error that had been discovered with regard to Excise, because that would not in itself have required any change in the main proposals of their financial plans. That being so, it appeared to him that the House would be in an entirely false position if they were to attempt to discuss these matters on Clause 10. His hope was that, when the new Clauses were taken, facility would be given for an understanding with the Committee which would enable a convenient trial to be made of such questions as were involved in the new plan of finance. As regarded the Amendments to which his right hon. friend had referred, personally the Government would be no party to so unduly occupying the time of the House as to create difficulty in that respect. They had devised these periods according to what they considered reasonable and sufficient time for the several discussions. The Government had also to consider what were the questions that called legitimately for discussion. They were three. There was the question of Clause 9, with regard to which the mover of the Amendment thought a week too short a time for discussion—(Opposition cheers)—and that a month would be nearer the time that might be legitimately spent on the whole subject. He had advisedly abstained from characterising the Amendments that had been moved, but he might be permitted to say that he absolutely differed from his right hon. friend (Mr. Chamberlain) in regard to their nature and the character of the debates upon them. The Government had found it necessary to make an endeavour to bring to issue, for the general advantage of the House the views either of the majority, or those of others that might prevail on this great question. The Government proposal was that the time which appeared to them to be reasonable, and which would afford to the Bill far more time than had ever been accorded to any measure whatever that had been before Parliament at any period in their lifetime, was ample. Then there was the question of the Exchequer Judges and the question of appeals to the Judicial Committee, as to which he was not aware of any very serious difference of opinion. He had said more than once that they were bound to propose Clause 9 as a substantial Clause, in the best way in which they could induce the House to adopt it; but he had stated at great length that there was one question—the question between what was called the in-and-out method and the method of *omnes omnia*—on which, he believed, a good deal of difference of opinion prevailed; but the Government had never indicated that they had any fixed or separate intention to push to all extremities a view as between one of those modes of settlement. They had not framed a perfect plan for the representation of Irish members in that House, and nobody had. As they had said, they desired to be guided by public opinion in respect to this question, so they were open to be guided in respect of the method by which Irish members were to be retained in that House; and they considered themselves as being still open to have regard to public opinion. He was not aware that this was a question upon which a number of members might desire to express their preference one way or another, or that a great deal of light remained to be thrown upon the respective merits of the proposals, and in his opinion there would be ample time in the days allotted both to dispose of Clause 9 and to deal with the question of the Exchequer Judges and the appeals. For these reasons, the Government could not accede to the proposed extension of time. (Ministerial cheers.)

MR. GOSCHEN.

Mr. Goschen said the Prime Minister had spoken of the majority which he thought would be inclined to assent to the methods he was following. That majority was a very small one, and a declining majority. He wondered whether the right hon. gentleman still thought that, in the long run, the majority to which he had alluded would be able to carry out the novel system of legislation by compartments (Opposition cheers). They were now to legislate upon the constitution of that Parliament, and the Irish members position in that Parliament, with their watches in their hands, to see how long they had to discuss whether or not the Irish, having a Parliament of their own, were the masters or were not the masters of British legislation. (Opposition cheers.) The right hon. gentleman had persuaded himself that the time he proposed to allow was sufficient for the discussion of these important questions. The right hon. gentleman had spoken of precedents. Did he not remember his own speech with regard to the extraordinary change that would be involved in their having in that House two separate classes of members—unlimited members and limited members? Was that a matter to be decided in a few hours? The right hon. gentleman had spoken of there being no precedent. This Bill—he might say this compartment (Opposition laughter)—contained as great legislative changes as the Reform Act itself involved. (Opposition cheers.) The breaking up of their Parliamentary system, and legislating on groups of questions involved as great Constitutional principle as the reduction of the franchise and the re-distribution of seats (Opposition cheers). The question of the retention of Irish members was to be discussed, he supposed, in about half a day, according to the Government plan. What the Opposition could not get the Prime Minister to understand was that every Clause in the Bill, and almost every subSection was an Act of Parliament in itself (Opposition cheers). The right hon. gentleman thought that Clause 9 could soon be disposed of. They had got a little more light that day as to the right hon. gentleman's attitude with regard to that Clause; but that light seemed to make it probable that all the longer time would be required for discussion upon that part of the Bill. (cheers.) An Amendment was to be proposed by the hon. member (Mr. Labouchere) to the effect that the members for Ireland should be retained in that House in their full strength (and with their full power of voting, and the Government would be able to get a vote on that question before they were obliged to fight their own proposal—viz., that of the in-and-out scheme. That was a very astute proceeding on the part of the Government. (Opposition cheers.) Were the Opposition to understand that the Government stood by their proposition?

Mr. Gladstone.—I must leave the right hon. gentleman to his own understanding (laughter).

Mr. Goschen.—Either the Government would stand, or would not stand, by their proposal; or were they going to sit down, as they did on Thursday night, during the whole of the argument (ironical Opposition cheers). Perhaps the Government were going to Closure the Debate on the Amendment of the hon. member (Mr. Labouchere), allowing the Irish members to remain in their full force in that House, and with their full voting powers. What would the country say to that? (Opposition cheers.) At any rate, the Opposition would have to discuss the question of the position which the Irish members would maintain in that House (Opposition cheers). Was it not preposterous and grotesque to say that they were to debate a question of that kind in a couple of days? It was one of the greatest possible Constitutional changes (Opposition cheers). Was the arrangement going to be temporary or permanent? If so, would there not be considerable debate as to whether it should be permanent or temporary? Would they require to refer to the negotiations between Mr. Parnell and the Prime Minister as to the number of members he thought sufficient?

Mr. Gladstone.—I am not bound by any account that has been given.

Mr. Goschen said with regard to the Exchequer Judges they would want to see what the machinery would be by which the decision of the Exchequer Court was to be carried out by the country which would have an Executive of its own. That was not a matter which could be tossed aside in a few hours; it would require debate which could not take place within the time alloted by the Prime Minister. (Opposition cheers.) The Government had made a great change of front with regard to finance. The time the Government were prepared to spare for the Newcastle Programme was so limited, that rather than give more time they threw over the financial scheme which they had elaborated during the last six years. (Opposition cheers.) The real point of Clause 10 was placing in the hands of the Irish Executive the collection of the revenue in Ireland. That was a system of immense importance, and yet the Prime Minister threw it over, because he had not got time to deal with it (Opposition cheers). The Government made a temporary arrangement with regard to finance, and six years hence we were to have the whole matter over again (cheers). We were to have a new Home Rule Bill. The whole of this compartment of the Bill was full of the gravest questions, which deserved the fullest argument, and it was really an insult to the House (cheers). It was to prevent the country from understanding the bearings of the proposals of the Government that the discussion on the Bill was to be shut up within a few days (cheers).

MR. BALFOUR'S VIEWS.

Mr. Balfour said the hon. and learned gentleman had reproached members on the front Opposition bench with taking a large part in the debates. No one regretted more than he (Mr. Balfour) did that they had taken a large part in proportion to their numbers, but one reason for that was if a gentleman behind got up and his observations did not exactly meet the approval of the Government, he was invariably closured. (Opposition cheers). He should not accept the hon. member, however, as an exponent of public opinion. The hon. gentleman's public was, no doubt, thoroughly sick; they had reason to be sick (laughter), and the longer they went on the more sick they would be (laughter and cheers). The public of the hon. gentleman was a minority of the inhabitants of these islands (no, and cheers); and, speaking on behalf of the majority which the Unionists represented, he could assure the hon. member that that majority was not sick of resisting the proposals which, for obvious reasons the Prime Minister had submitted for closing discussion on his Bill (cheers). The hon. gentleman, who did not contribute to the debate on the previous night, when he was not allowed to speak, offered his contribution now, when, seeing that the time was limited to seven o'clock, members opposite seemed to think they had acquired a licence to take part in the discussion. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He (the right hon. gentleman) had, however, risen rather to advise his hon. friends to allow this particular discussion to be brought to a close in view of subsequent Amendments. (Hear.)

The House divided—

For the Amendment	268
Against	302
Majority against	—34

Mr. H. Fisher moved an Amendment with the object of extending the time fixed for closing debate on Clauses 27 to 40 inclusive relating to Judges, Civil servants police, and various other matters. He proposed that the time should be extended until ten minutes to seven o'clock on Friday July 28, instead of being concluded at ten p. m. on Friday July 20 as proposed in the Resolution. They had to clear up many questions connected with the land. This question was admittedly at the root of the Irish question and it was extravagantly absurd to ask that they should tack such a debate on to the end of the period which must be largely occupied by the claims of the civil Service and police. He should not be surprised if, after the twenty-eight hour's discussion, the Government felt compelled to make some concession and he could not ask for less than a week, otherwise the whole question would have to be considered even more fully on the Report.

MR. JOHN MORLEY REPLIES.

Mr. Morley was afraid that he must return the same answer to the hon. member as they had already been bound to return to similar proposals on the two previous groups of Clauses. The hon. member had appealed to him specially, because this group contained the Clauses dealing with the Constabulary and the Civil Service. He felt a special responsibility for the provisions for these great bodies of public servants being fully discussed. Both the Constabulary and the Civil Service were equally unstinted in the loyalty and ability of their service, whatever Government or Party might be in power on this side of the Channel. He had had interviews with the Civil Servants and Constabulary officers with regard to the Clauses and schedules relating to them, and he would remind the hon. member that though the points were important, there were not many of them, not more than three or four. Of course, if the House was determined to go into the whole history and prospects of the Irish land question the time allotted would be extremely inadequate, but that was hardly the position in which the propositions would come before the Committee, since the land question was to be deferred for a definite, period. Gentlemen opposite seemed to assume that because the point was an important one an enormously long discussion was necessary for it. He was sure that all gentlemen who were accustomed to take part in controversy, whether political or otherwise, would agree that very often those points which were most important could be most concisely stated. He thought that the clauses could be easily and adequately despatched in the time that they proposed to allow.

Mr. Chaplin thought it extremely probable that all discussion on the land question would be shut out altogether if the House adopted the proposals of the Government. The right hon. gentleman seemed to think that all that they had to discuss with regard to the land was whether or not the question was to be reserved and dealt with hereafter. It was important that the Government should be reminded of the pledges that they had given on the subject, and that the public should remember the threats made by Nationalist members as to the treatment they would meet out to the landlords.

The Speaker said that the fact there would be no opportunity for discussing the land question hereafter would not justify the right hon. gentleman in discussing it now. He was entitled to show the elements of controversy in the Clause, but not to argue on the question of the land itself or the relations of landlord and tenant.

Mr. Chaplin continued that danger would be incurred by the landlords in the event of the Irish Executive failing to perform its duty, and in support of that view he had the declarations of members of the Government themselves. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to read extracts from an article written by Mr. Bryce in the "Nineteenth Century" in 1887, in which the writer urged that a settlement of the land question must be effected by the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Bryce said that that article was written in January, 1886, before the Land Purchase Act of that year was brought in.

Mr. Chaplin failed to see what bearing that had on the point (hear, hear), and continued to read the extract, which declared that we could not look other nations in the face if we were to throw over the Irish landlords.

Mr. Bryce.—I must remind the right hon. gentleman that the suggestion there made was complied with by the bringing in of the Land Bill.

Mr. Chaplin.—What land Bill?

Mr. Bryce.—The Land Bill of 1886. (Opposition laughter).

Mr. Chaplin presumed that the right hon. gentleman thought that it was a sufficient answer for a Bill to be brought in, although it was never carried. (Opposition laughter). The land question had not been grappled with, as the right hon. gentleman had said it must be; the reasonable compensation that he had declared ought to be offered had not been offered; and neither prior to nor concurrently with the introduction of the Home Rule Bill had that compensation been secured (hear, hear). When Cabinet Ministers suggested that their statements might be dishonoured without discredit to themselves, he had a right to ask the right hon. gentleman to reconcile, not by a casual interruption across the table, his statements with his attitude as a member of the Cabinet (cheers). He contended that the very smallest thing that they could expect from the Government was that they should accept the Amendment, and give further time for the discussion.

Mr. Ambrose said that it would be a mistake to suppose that the whole land question would not be discussed in Clause 35, for several Amendments had already been postponed to that Clause.

Mr. Rentoul said that the Government proposed to allow 28 hours for the discussion of 14 clauses, whereas 28 days were spent in Committee on the Land Bill of 1881.

The House divided—

For the Amendment	264
Against	298
Majority against	—34

The announcement of the figures was received with Ministerial cheers.

MR CURZON AND THE POSTPONED CLAUSES.

Mr. Curzon moved the omission of the Sub-section providing that the proceedings on the postponed Clauses, new Clauses, being Government Clauses, schedules, and preambles, should be closed on Thursday, the 27th of July, and that the Chairman should then report the Bill as amended to the House. This Sub-section related to the compartment which was the repository of the change of opinion and unredeemed pledges of the Government, and in which they took refuge when their mind was in a state of flux, as it appeared habitually to be, or when they had had an interview with the hon. member for North Kerry. Were they to understand that no new Clauses except Government Clauses were to be moved, because, if so, many of the previous proceedings in Committee on the Bill were a fraud and a sham. The Amendments of a great number of hon. members had been ruled out of order by the Chairman, on the ground that they ought to be brought up as new Clauses, and if all the new Clauses were to be shut out from discussion, he could only describe the proceedings as an act of *mala fides* on the part of the Government. The Schedules raised most important questions. The fifth and sixth related to pensions of officials and the disbandment of the Irish Constabulary, and to the establishment of a new police force, and these were matters which concerned the whole future peace of Ireland. Yet, in all probability, they would never come under discussion at all. These and other important subjects were to be rushed through in a week, and he ventured to say never had there been a week so prolific in creation since the world began, (hear, hear, and laughter). If these matters were to be disposed of in a week, why not in an hour? (Opposition cheers.) Why should the policy of silence be resorted to? Why not strangulation. (Opposition cheers.) Why gag the Opposition? Why not throttle them outright? (Opposition cheers and laughter.) If the Government intended to abrogate all the privileges of Parliament, they could not have devised a better scheme for doing so than that which they now proposed. He therefore, offered them, in the shape of his Amendment an opportunity of deathbed repentance. (Opposition cheers and laughter).

Mr. Gladstone said the hon. gentleman appeared to have convinced himself, at any rate, that the proposal of the Government was an astounding one, but the fact was that all these discussions were simple repetitions of one another (Ministerial cheers). According to the contention of the Opposition, the measure was one of transcendant importance; and the Government had proposed to allot for its discussion a far greater amount of time than had ever been given to any previous legislative proposal. So far, however, from that proceeding being met with approval, it was said that the demand of the Government was astounding (hear, hear). The Government and the Opposition had fundamentally different ideas as to the treatment that the Bill required, and as to the relations between it and the Bill proposed for other portions of the Empire. It had been said that the Government produced their proposals with regard to Irish finance under the pressure of the Irish members. Hon. members opposite were in the habit of making assertions of that kind *ad libitum*, of creating them in their own inner consciousness, and then disclaiming all responsibility for them (Ministerial cheers). He would readily admit that the change in the financial plan did proceed from a suggestion of the hon. member for West-Kerry (Mr. Sexton). That seemed to have created considerable annoyance to members of the Opposition. Although it had been made simpler, the Opposition still made complaint, they had made complaint upon complaint; and it had even been said that the British taxpayer would be made to suffer severely. If so there would be no difficulty in raising the question in the House. In their desire to leave the hands of the Irish Legislature free to act in various matters, the Government had made certain proposals, and the process the hon. member, in the classic phraseology with which he had enriched his mind, had described as gerrymandering (laughter), With regard to the new Clauses, he believed the Government were acting on the principle which was visible in other portions of the plan by giving to the Government proposals that preference which under circumstances, they were supposed to require. The Government must say "No" to the Amendment of the hon. gentleman (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. Balfour said the question was not whether the Opposition took a right or a wrong view of the Bill, but simply whether five Parliamentary days were sufficient for the discussion of the various important matters comprised in the section of the Resolution now before the House (Opposition cheers). That was the proposition which the right hon. gentleman had to defend, and how had he defended it? By attacking the hon. gentleman (Mr. Curzon) for using the word "gerrymandering" (Opposition laughter). That was doubtless a very bad word for a very bad thing; but if the Opposition had invented the word, the Government had invented the thing (Opposition cheers). He only hoped that the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues would cease to do anything that would deserve to have that Transatlantic expression applied to it, so that his hon. friend might revert to those classic expressions which came more naturally from his lips (cheers and laughter). The right hon. gentleman had, of course, heard no objection to the financial clauses, for the simple reason that no opportunity had been afforded of making any objection (Opposition cheers). He doubted, indeed, whether that opportunity would ever arrive, seeing that only a week was to be allowed in which to discuss all the important questions that had been referred to. He need not add anything to bring clearly to the mind of an impartial critic of the debate the fact that, whatever else the Government desired, they did not desire that their financial proposals should have a fair and free discussion, so that a sound and a proper verdict upon them might be pronounced (Opposition on cheers).

The House divided—

For the Amendment	266
Against	370
Majority against	—71

The House then divided on the main question—

For Mr. Gladstone's resolution	299
Against	267
Majority for	—32

The announcement of the numbers was received with Ministerial cheers and Opposition counter cheers. The sitting was suspendod at seven o'clock.

THE nationality of Count Burnay is a vexed question in Portugal. In England it is, perhaps, a subject of less interest than the quality of his famous vintages. Late in life the Count has developed a passion for politics, and was elected Deputy for San Thomas a year ago. Now, the patent of nobility signed by King Luis I, states that he is a Belgian citizen. As such he would not be allowed to sit in the Chamber. On the other hand, the Constitutional Charter assures him the right of Portuguese citizenship, as one born on the soil. The point has not yet been settled by the lawyers. Meanwhile Count Burnay, tired of being in No Man's Land, has sent his in resignation, and returned to his vineyards, where he will probably find more satisfaction, and certainly more profit, in producing port wine for the English market, than he would in the making of Laws in the Portuguese Chamber.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These remedies are unequalled throughout the world for bad legs, wounds, foul sores, bad breasts, and ulcers. Used according to directions given with thems there is no wound, bad leg, or ulcerouf sore, however obstinate or long standing, but will yield to their healing and curative properties. Many poor sufferers who have been patients in the large hospitals under the care of eminent surgeons, and have derrived little or no benefit from their treatment, have been thoroughly cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. For glandular swellings, tumours, piles, and diseases of the skin, there is nothing that can be used with so much benefit. In fact, in the worst forms of disease, dependent upon the condition of the blood, these medicines, used conjointly, are irresistible.

THE ANTI-OPIUM AGITATORS.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on June 29th on the motion to go into Committee of supply, Mr. Webb rose to call attention to the growth, manufacture, and sale of opium in India for purposes of revenue, and to move, "That having regard to the opinion expressed by the vote of the House on the 10th April 1891, that the system by which the Indian opium revenue is raised is morally indefensible, and which urged the Indian Government to give practical effect to that opinion by ceasing to grant licences, and by taking measures to arrest the transit of Malwa opium through British territory, and recognising that the people of India ought not to be called upon to bear the cost involved in this change of policy, that oppressive taxation and the stoppage of expenditure necessary for the welfare and progress of the Indian people must be avoided, this House is of opinion that a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire, both in India and in this country, and to report as to (1) what, retrenchments and reforms can be effected in the millitary and civil expenditure of India; (2) by what means Indian resources can be best developed; and (3) what if any temporary assistance from the British Exchequer would be required in order to meet any deficit of revenue which would be occasioned by the suppression of the opium traffic." He felt it an honour that the chances of the ballot enabled him to have the privilege of drawing attention to a subject on which he held deep and sincere convictions. The Motion was carried in 1891 by 160 to 130 votes, and it would be a great pity if that night there was any disposition to to back on the opinion expressed two years ago. It was said that those who took up the subject were not practical men, and were, in fact, mere enthusiasts. But that was no argument; for the same thing was said about the suppression of slavery, the abrogation of the Contagious Diseases Acts, and the Indian Canton Acts. The traffic had grown enormously from only about 2500 chests in the first ten years of the present century to 102,000, of the value of 13,000,000l. sterling in the period between 1876 and 1880. It had been said that opium was not deleterious, especially when taken in moderation; indeed, that it was to some extent beneficial in certain malarious districts. That proposition, however, was contradicted by a cloud of witnesses, including some eminent physicians. He doubted whether a greater crime was ever committed by one nation towards another than that of which we were guilty in regard to this matter towards China. (Hear, hear.) The demoralisation of a people was worse than their desolation. (Hear, hear.) Our conduct in this matter had been denounced by various writers, Philosophists, and Statesmen, including the present Prime Minister, Mr. Bright, and General Gordon.

Sir J. W. Pease, in seconding the Motion, said they who though with him attacked that day, as they had attacked before, the entire opium revenue of India. They held that there could be no right in a traffic which caused misery to the human race. Theirs had been a long and a steady fight, a soldier's fight, against the authorities of India. The officials of India had been against them, but the religious world had been for them, and their battles had been won simply by the force of the religious feeling of this country. (Hear, hear.) He opposed the Amendment proposed by his hon. friend the Under Secretary of State for India. He ridiculed the idea that the question whether this was a moral trade or not should be referred to a Royal Commission, in view of the utterances of the Prime Minister and others with respect to it. Having read a large number of extracts to show the evil effects of opium, the hon. Baronet contended that the medical virtues of that drug were greatly exaggerated, and that compensation had been shown by the experience of the past to be quite unnecessary. The revenues of India had increased in ten years by Rx. 14,000,000. Three courses were open to meet the loss from the opium duty—economy, development, and subscriptions from the Exchequer.

Mr. Gladstone said that he had a suggestion to make in the interests of both parties. It was desirable that both proposals should be brought into close contrast, in order that the House might have their merits before them as a direct issue. He therefore suggested that the Motion that the Speaker do leave the chair should be negatived, in order that the proposal of the hon. member might become a substantive Motion. His hon. friend (Mr. W. Russell) would then move his Amendment to the proposal.

The motion that the Speaker do leave the chair was then negatived, and

Mr. Gladstone said he heartily sympathised with the general tone of the remarks of the hon. member. He did not think they ought in this matter to be guided exclusively or even principally, by the opinion of those who might be called experts. What the House wanted was independent but responsible opinion, in order to enable it to steer safely in the career on which it had entered. He hoped the case of Burmah might be taken as an indication of the desire of the Indian Government on this question; but the case of Burmah was not necessarily the case of India. He admitted that there was much of a moral character in the question, but he could not agree to the recital contained in the Motion before the House. Great progress, however, had been made in this respect—that nothing was done in relation to the supply of opium to any foreign country, except that which the free will of that country demanded and desired. As regarded the domestic use of the drug his hon. friend would gladly recognise that important steps would shortly be made towards its restriction. He could not find himself competent to form a conclusive judgment, and deem himself authorised to say exactly what was the character of the traffic as a whole and especially to say what was its character in one country or district or on one race, and on the other hand its character in other countries and races. The Government had already laid open everything that bore upon the Motion which had been made on behalf of the Government, and they had no prepossession at all on the subject. It might be that his hon. friend was absolutely right in thinking that the curse of opium was far worse than the curse of alcohol which, God knew, was bad enough. It was their first duty, in governing the 200,000,000 of people in India, before committing themselves to anything of a binding character, to learn to the best of their power the mode in which the opium traffic could be interfered with. The motion pointed to the absolute extinction of the traffic. He did not say that it ought to be extinguished, and he would reserve a perfectly free mind on the subject, but he could not consent to be a party to a promise that it would be extinguished until he knew it could be done. (Hear, hear). The Motion stated that India was to pay nothing, and that was a question which ought to be examined to the very bottom. Then there was the promise of temporary assistance from the British Exchequer. Temporary assistance was somewhat ambiguous; it sometimes meant a loan for which interest was paid, and which, at the expiry of the term was rapid. Was that what temporary assistance meant, or what did it mean? He was obliged to object to that part of the Motion. It was a most solemn and responsible duty of the Government to go to the root of everything that bore upon our farther progress in the matter of the opium trade. In regard to the Commission proposed by the hon. gentleman, there was no use in placing on the shoulders of a single set of men obligations and inquiries which it appeared impossible for them satisfactorily to discharge. How could any single Commission be supposed to inquire in India and in this country into the mode and development of the resources of India, and into the whole question of retrenchment and reforms? The questions involved were of extreme gravity, and required the attention of Governments and the best agents that Governments could employ. The expenditure of India, and especially the military expenditure, was alarming. The nature of the demand made upon her by this country was an exceptional and a serious question, but the nature of the burdens imposed upon the military system of England was also not less grave. (Hear, hear.) There were certain obstacles in the way which had to be surmounted. The first was that of cost. If retrenchment were pleaded, they should first ascertain if retrenchment were possible. He well remembered Mr. Peter Rylands. (Hear, hear.) Who was an economist, but also a patriot; and being a patriot, he desired a large extension of the Navy. "We have nearly not enough ships," said he; "you must build a lot more and without delay; and as for cost, save it by economies in the Government." (Laughter.) That was all very well, but if they indulged in habits of that kind, placing the country under vast liabilities and *prima facie* disabling it for the performance of enormous duties, and then said they would make it good by future economies that were in some distant perspective, they would be indulging in a practice that would ultimately prove to be profoundly demoralising (cheers). It was their duty, then, to form a rational estimate of the cost. They ought to form some idea of the way in which, upon abolishing a revenue of 4,000,000l. a year, and encouraging other liabilities for compensation, they were to fill up the vacuum. (Hear, hear.) The obligations involved in this financial proceeding belonged to a very high morality, and political morals could not be uphold if philanthropy were allowed to come in and to obscure their view of the relations between the liabilities they undertook and the means they possessed for meeting those liabilities. The abolition of this revenue would be a very heavy affair. The revenue from opium was estimated for this year at about 3,800,000l., and on an average of three or four years, 3,800,000l., and on an average of three or four years, about 4,250,000l. This revenue was almost the only revenue in the world derived not from the natives of India, but from foreign nations: and, therefore, by the destruction of it they would not increase in any way the means of the Indian population for meeting the demand that would be made. (Hear, hear.) His next point was that it was their duty to examine into the state of public feeling in India. He had the greatest respect for the motives and conduct of Christian missionaries, but he was not sure that they were men most remarkable for calmness, combined with comprehensiveness of view. The Government were bound to take public opinion in India into consideration. They were bound to consider whom they had to govern in India, and they could not overlook public opinion there. There was a large portion of the population who were pretty nearly, even to that hour, passive in their hands; but there was a large portion that were not at all passive. There were warlike races of fine physical development, of considerable independence of character, and given to form for themselves their own habits of life. (Hear, hear.) Another point that it was necessary to consider was the case of the native States. This required a thorough examination even more absolutely than the financial side of the matter, because the native States were not limited parties to this concern. Out of 75,000 chests of opium, they supplied no less than 30,000. It was very easy to say "Prohibit the transit," but in doing that, what would they be doing with regard to the subsistence of the population concerned in the raising of these 30,000 chests? (Hear, hear.) They were not our subjects at all, but the subjects of Powers with regard to whom we had a heavy responsibility; the tranquility of whose States we were bound to consider; and with regard to whom every step we took ought to be taken with the utmost deliberation. It seemed to be

INDIA AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

WRITING on the 1st instant the "Standard observed that whatever the ultimate consequences may be to India of the shutting of the Mints there against silver, the effects already produced by it elsewhere have been calamitous enough to satisfy the most daring speculator for the "fall." Within a week the opium trade of Hong Kong has been paralysed by it, and the cotton goods export trade of Bombay. In Europe it has resulted in a semi-panic, and in serious losses on all the Bourses, especially in Berlin, where the securities identified with silver were speculatively held in large amounts, and also in London. Westward, however—in the United States above all—the disturbances and losses have been greater than anywhere else as yet, because that country had laid itself fully open to be almost mortally wounded in its credit by whatever discredited silver. In the near future it may be a matter of debate whether India or the United States will suffer most from the closing of the Indian Mints, but at present there can be no doubt that the States are cruelly hit. It is not that their silver mines are to be closed, or that nearly one hundred thousand men may be immediately thrown out of work around Denver. Were three-forths of the silver mines in the Union shut, and half a million men unemployed, the evil would be measurable, and labour soon absorbed in new industries, if only the currency were on an honest basis. But the States have openly gone in for sham money, and there is to-day a depreciation of some twenty five million pounds, at a moderate estimate, on the silver coin and bullion held by the Treasury of the United States against which paper is in circulation on a gold basis. What is the Government of the Union going to do to make this depreciation good; and when is it to stop the sapping of the national credit now so dangerous to the country's interests? These are the questions which the action of the Indian Government has forced to the front, and which now exercise the minds of men on both sides of the Atlantic more than the immediate fate of India itself. They cannot be put on one side by fervent patriotic utterances, and if they be not answered soon in a way that reassure Fundholders, the fall which this week has witnessed in all America Railroad Securities may be followed by a yet heavier depreciation. On the other hand, it is possible that the action of the Indian Executive will have the good effect of putting an end to doubt all round. It has struck down silver, hoping to save itself, and it will, at least, compel other Governments, like that of the United States, to stop counting two and two as six or seven, even if they do so by boldly accepting facts, and going wholly over to silver money. From one spot alone—away from our rupee paper market—comes a cheerful note. Mexico, according to the telegrams, hails the new order in India with delight. Its mints far from stopping, are to have their producing powers augmented, in order to meet the increased demands of China and the further East for Mexican dollars. The ill wind blows somebody good as usual, and it would not surprise us if the Mexican Mints found great profit in the coinage of rupees now that the Indian have left off. We have the high authority of Sir David Barbour for saying that the silver rupee is the only coin for Indian use, and, if one manufacturer refuses to supply it, another will. So works the law of compensation in things, and in the meantime the sensation is about exhausted here. By-and-by the true effects will begin to emerge from the confusion. But what if the United States joined Mexico in declaring for "free coinage of silver," throwing over gold as too dear! What if the two American Continents held out the hand to further Asia, and said, "Let us have the white metal for our 'standard'!" Chili, now hard hit, would eagerly respond, and all the crippled States of South America, and Mexico, and Japan, and China, and Java—all that mighty East which cares little for Simla. It is a great danger, to which the present outburst of alarm and fear must not render us oblivious.

A telegram dated New York, June 30 says one hundred and fifty Colorado silver producers have met at Denver, and unanimously resolved that a total stoppage of work is a useless expedient. Without any speeches being made the meeting adopted a declaration that silver is a necessity, both for the coining of money and as a metal; secondly, that the cost of production has been under-estimated; thirdly, that the depreciation of values consequent upon the present crisis will compel mono-metallists to act in accordance with the spirit of the foregoing declaration. The smelters in the Missouri Valley, who represent ninety per cent. of the total of the United States, have resolved upon a complete stoppage of the works for the present. The stock of silver will scarcely suffice for the Treasury purchases of the next two months.

A telegram from Berlin, says.—The closing of the Indian Mints has greatly depressed the German bimetallists. Dr. Arendt, their leading spokesman, declares it to be "an event of incalculable importance," adding, "It is self-evident that the American Silver Act must now collapse, and that, in Mr. Gechen's words, banking will see a commercial crisis such as it has never before experienced." The best authorities on the question in Germany think that the Latin Silver Union will be dissolved.

A correspondent writing from Shanghi, on June 20 said.—Business here is paralysed, as a result of the Indian currency changes. These have had a ruinous effect upon the import trade, especially upon opium and Indian yarns.

The New York "Herald" publishes the following despatch from Mexico:—"Senor Limantour, Under Secretary for the Treasury, announces that there is no truth in the rumour that Mexico will suspend the free coinage of silver. On the contrary, all the Mexican mints will be worked to their utmost capacity. The mint here will coin fourteen million dollars during June, and machinery is being erected to increase the capacity to eighteen millions per month. There are also ten other Mints in the Republic of smaller capacity. A scarcity of the circulating medium exists, due mainly to the heavy export of Mexican silver dollars, and this drain must be met by increased coinage. Mexico, adds Senor Limantour, has, further, an unfailing market in Asia for all her dollars and the increasing exports of fibres, coffee, &c., will enable the Republic to export more dollars than ever before." A despatch to the "Herald," from Valparaiso says that the Chilian mine owners and dealers in silver are greatly excited, owing to the fall in prices. It is probable that all the Chilian silver mines will be closed, except the celebrated Huanchaca workings. The "New York Times" publishes a telegram from Denver stating that, at a meeting of mining and smelting works owners and managers of Colorado held yesterday, it was unanimously decided to close every mine in the State. Twenty thousand miners and probably half as many other workmen connected with the industry, will thus be thrown out of work.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

A Washington telegram to Reuter says:—President Cleveland issued the following Proclamation on the 30th ult. late at night:—"Whereas the distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation, which pervades all business circles, have already caused great loss and damage to our people and threaten to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of our manufactures, bring destress and privation upon our farmers, and withhold from our workmen the wages of their labour. And whereas the present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the Government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by Congress. Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, in performance of my constitutional duty, do, by this Proclamation, declare an extraordinary occasion, which requires the convening of both Houses of Congress on August 7, to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation, from the present impending danger and distress. It is understood that the decision to summon a Session of Congress in August was only definitely arrived at during the Cabinet meeting, after full consideration had been given to the numerous telegrams from all parts of the country. Another consideration which caused the President to change his mind was foreshadowed in the remark made by a member of Cabinet on Wednesday, that if the President was reasonably assured that there was a likelihood of the prompt repeal of the Sherman Act, he might be disposed to call Congress earlier than September. A carefully prepared statement by the Treasury Department shows that the total silver bullion purchased under the Sherman Act up to and including yesterday, the end of the fiscal year. was 155,664,590 fine ounces, costing 147,138,375 dols, its worth at 62 cents. per fine ounce is 92,132,046dols., showing an actual loss of 55,000,000dols. These figures are official and will be shown in an official statement soon to be issued from the department.

The New York Herald publishes the following dispatch from Lima:—"The fall in silver has produced a financial and commercial crisis here. Business is paralysed. Exchange is quoted 21d."

A Central News telegram from New York says:—"The Herald's Lima correspondent telegraphs that, owing to the fall in the price of silver, a financial and commercial crisis prevails in Peru."

THE SILVER QUESTION AND THE COLONIES.

The Colonies have of course no right to complain if England and India choose to settle the silver question in the way most conducive to their own interests. But the particular change effected will undoubtedly have very far reaching effects. In Ceylon, and to some extent in the Mauritius, the planter has disposed of his crop in England for gold, which has brought him more and more silver every year, while the rupee kept its old value among the native labourers. Should the result of the new measure be to depreciate the rupee in popular estimation, the planter will be very sorely pressed to make both ends meet. In Australia, it seems likely that the last blow has been given to silver mining. Already there has been a loss of seventeen millions of the shares that were quoted on the Stock Exchange four years ago and if the remaining three or four millions disappear, it will be another hard blow to distressed communities. Neither will capitalists be the only persons to suffer. Broken Hill, with its population of 20, 000 will vanish, as it arose, like a dream. The only hope is that the great Proprietary Mine, a perfect quarry of ore, and which distributed a million and three-quarters among its shareholders in 1890, may still pay sufficiently to be kept open. As for the Tasmanian silver-fields, from which much was expected two years ago, they must wait till silver booms again.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s River Indus, 2,255 tons, Captain J Scott, cleared yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1305 tons, Captain T J Grier, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived on 19th instant per Austrian Lloyd's s s Poseidon, Captain A Fellner, from Trieste (3rd inst):—Mr and Mrs Hosain, Mr P M Ray, Mr Bhandare, Mr A R Khan, Mr A Zafer. From Suez—Dr N Pahlaw. From Aden—Mr J Monro, Mr B R de Sa, Mr C Almeida, Mr R C Machado, Mr J S Fernandes, Mr A J Rodrigues, Mr G M da Rocha, and ten deck passengers. For Penang—Mr Fadenrecht.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
G	Seoadler	1610	Arthur		10-8	German Govt.
H	Hazara	1370	Blatt	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
L	Brahmani	521	Bulroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Not fixed		Shprd & Co
M	Mahanadi	517	Ahmed	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Valiant sp	162	Douglas	Calcutta		H A Assan
N	Clan Gordon	1357	Rideway	Hamburgh	25-7	F Muir
P	Almora	1676	Ingram	Not fixed	23-7	M Mackenzie

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Carthage	2433	De Torne	London	28-7	P & O Co
3	R. Rubattino	3014	Merello	Genoa, &c.	25-7	F Brunchi
4	Gwalior	1642	Speck, China	Not fixed		P & O S N Co
5	Siam	1588	Weighel	Aden	21-7	P & O Co
6	Congo	1892	Rogers	Hull	22-7	P Muir &Co
7	Poseidon	2433	F Muir	Trieste	1-8	Austria LSNCo
8	Orion	1760	Orlando	China	21-7	A L S N Co
9	River Indus	2255	Scott	Hamburg	21-7	W&A Graham
10	Byculla	1072	Plummuir	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
14	Avala	2115	Newel	Not fixed		K Nixon &Co
15	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	27-7	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Naderi (s)	McAllister	Jedda via Karachi.
	Poseidon (s)	Fellner	Trieste, July 3.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Chanda, Grier, for Calcutta, &c.
" River Indus, Scott, for Hamburg.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kt Templar, for Antwerp.
" Naderi, Aden, Jedda, &c.
" Naseri, for Aden, Jeddah, &c.
" Poseidon, for Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

July 15.—Steamer Mahratta, and barque Port Glasgow.
" 16.—Steamers Pundua and Aglaia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—170 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 75 cwts coir yarn, Kessowjee Moonjee and Co; 1,500 cwts linseed, Ramjee Govindjee; 343 cwts barley, Sanday and Co; 63 bales wool, Bhowan Hurbam.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Templar s—1,851 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 9,003 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, F Fischer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubationo s—500 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—8 bales cotton, Narayen Vishram.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—570 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 735 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 237 bales cotton, 1,001 cwts linseed, 350 cwts myrabollams, and 7,173 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brotheres.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—150 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 3,561 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Poseidon s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 351 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 21.

(Before the Honble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
For Judgment.

330-211881—92—Bhaishunker and K—Girdhardas Damodhar vs Kassigir Hiragir—Little, S, N and B.
For Hearing and Final disposal.

6905-91—Champsey Runsey and others vs Balla Mullappa and others—In person.
442-29591—92—Pagne and S—Jacob alias Sassoon and others vs Shamjee Govindjee and others.
Appeals for Hearing and Final disposal.

756—In person (a pauper)—Datavam Ramchandra Acharya and others vs Ramchandra Jugonnath Acharya and others—Roughton and B.
764—Craigie, L and O—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China vs Haroon Jacob Sawoo—Payne, G and S.
765—Crawford, B and Co—The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vs Syed Abdul Huk Kurnalkur—Brown and M.
766—J C Cama—Madhowrao Baskerjee and another vs Casilal Mithalal—Tyabjee and D.
771—J C Cama—Hormusji Fakirji and others—Pirozshaw Rutton Jeejeebhoy—Brown and M.
773—Chalk, W and S—Yeshudabai and another vs Ramchandra Tookaram Hajib—Balkrishna and P.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

570-91—Craigie, L and O—Narrondas Cullandas vs Davidas Hurivalubhdas and others—B and M, C B and Co, C, L and O, D and H, and Q and G—Part heard.
503-92—Chalk, W and S—Moolchand Sewlal vs Nowrojee, Nusserwanjee Thothee—Edgelow and G—Part heard.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Parsons.)
For Dismissal.

632-91—Muljee and R—Ladhibai and another vs Badroodin Valad Sarfoodin Soose and others—K J Mantri.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

542-92—K D Shroff—Damoder Soonderdas and another vs Dwarkadas Shamji—Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.
229-89—Payne, G and S—Dhunjee Kesowjee vs Dhunbai alias Soondrabai—Wadia and G and Little, S N and B.
6-92—Mirza H Khan—Hajee Hassam Lallbhai vs C A Turner.
Undefended New Long Causes.
148-93—Nanu and H—Hawabai vs Hajee Essa Hajee Aboo and others.
226-93—In person—Canjee Purbut and others vs N C Macleod.
229-93—E Wilkin—Motilal Muncharam vs Patel Haribhai Hirachand.
235-93—In person—Tajbhai Allibhai vs Ibramjee Cassumjee.
Defended New Long Causes.
152-93—Bhaishunker and K—Lachminarayan Makumlal and another vs Jumnabai—Tyabjee and D.
191-93—Crawford, B and Co—Framjee Jairam and another vs Bai Ashabai and another—Little, S, N and B, and In person.
203-93—Crawford, B and Co—James Connell vs Nensey Khairaz and another—Little, S N and B.
214-93—D Bazonjee—Cursondas Dharsey vs Motibai and others—Edgelow and G.
215-93—Chalk, W and S—Khunderao Ramchandra vs Vinayek Dinanath and others—Pestonji, R and K.
5-189—Payne, G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsey and another vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia and G
510-93—Payne, G and S—Ruttonsey Kurramsey and another vs Ladhibai and another—Little, S N and B.

"IT is much too soon yet," writes a special correspondent, "to talk about financial failure or success in connection with the World's Fair. The skeleton in the cupboard is nevertheless rattling its bones, and many persons who have invested money in the scheme, hardly dare ask themselves what the end will be. The sources of revenue at the Fair are—first, the half-dollar admission fee; second, the money paid for concessions by proprietors of refreshment and other houses within the grounds; thirdly, the large percentage of receipts demanded by the authorities from vendors of goods. The numbers of visitors are steadily increasing, but no one will feel quite secure until an average of one hundred thousand per day is reached, and time only will prove whether, even at this figure, the financial results will be satisfactory. It does not seem to be sufficiently understood that the capital upon which the Fair was arranged is of two kinds. The amount of two millions sterling was raised by stockholders—wealthy people of Chicago and other American cities—without expectation of a penny coming back again. Another million sterling was provided by bondholders, in which some of the banks are involved, and there will be some hard language used if this is lost. Altogether, it is likely that the World's Fair at Chicago will cost not less than seven millions sterling (pounds, not dollars). The people, however, who are quaking most at the present moment, are those who have built up the suburb of hotels, restaurants, boarding and lodging houses outside the gounds. Up to the beginning of May a million sterling at least must have been expended in this newly-formed district. The premature outcry about extortion upon visitors and the backwardness of everything were a bad beginning, as quite a month was lost. The charges of fleecing, &c., up to the present time, however, may be said to be unfounded, and were largely due to false reports based upon the jealousy of other cities. As a matter of fact, the people of Chicago have not as yet manifested the predatory intentions so liberally prophesied. Some of the hotels and boarding houses have to doubt raised their tariffs, but not more than was to be expected at such a time. Chicago, in a word, has so far done neither more nor less than is done in England during exhibitions, Royal visits, and race weeks."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JULY 15.

Williams, Maj, Bo, 2nd Wiltshire, Invalid, from England.

JULY 18.

Campbell, Lt, Benga', R A, off leave, from Kashmir.

JULY 19.

Oldfield, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, from Simla.
Allen, Maj, Bengal, 2nd Sikh Infty, on leave, from Edwardesabad.
Baker, Capt, Bengal, 3rd Punjab Cavy, on leave, from Edwardesabad.

DEPARTURES—JULY 19.

Hildebrand, Maj, Bo, R E, on duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st July.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Cooperage on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 7 p.m.
2. The Range at Colaba will be available on Saturday afternoon next, from 4 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major and Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st July.

1. Leave of absence for 12 months from the 20th instant, is granted to Gunner B. W. Bourne.
2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 19th instant:—Corpl. E. F. Allum.
3. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
4. The following drills will take place next week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 25th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 28th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 25th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 28th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
5. The Colaba Rifle Range will be at the disposal of the Corps on Saturday next, the 22nd instant. Class can be fired.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 20.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—7th Bombay Lancers (Baluch Horse)—Duffedar Ghulam Mahammad Khan to be Jamadar (provisionally) to complete establishment.

G I P Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—Second Lieut Edward Rowlandson Ross is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Surgn-Maj E W Young, Indian Medl Service.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Surgn-Capt H C L Arnim, Indian Medical Service, one week, private affairs.

The leave out of India on medical certificate granted to Lieut B P S Rook, 5th Bombay Cavy, is further extended to 18th April, 1893.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Conductor A Lawson, Mily Works Dept.

Lieut J B S Alderson, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, attached 13th Infty, is permitted to proceed to England on medical certificate.

The services of Lieut R S Pottinger, R A, 19th Regt, Bombay Infy, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—24th (Baluchistan) Regiment, Bombay Infy—Provisional Jamadar Baz Muhammad to be Subadar, vice Subadar Mir Ahmad pensioned.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of H E the Govr:—Lieut C W W Gabb, 2nd Bombay Lancers, to act as Aide-de-Camp, vice Lieut R M Poore, 7th Hussars, who has rejoined his Regt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R M Phillips, Police Probationer, Ahmedabad, to act as Assist Supdt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist.

Mr W R Hamilton, Second Presidency Magte, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Rao Saheb Ganapaya Laxmikant, Mamlatdar of taluka Gokak in the dist of Belgaum, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Azam Hanmant Govind Huilgol, Head Karkun of the said taluka, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Belgaum District.

It is notified that Mr Dhanjibhoy Framjee Dubash, a Graduate of the Bombay Vetry College, has been appointed by the Commissioner of Police, to be sub pro tem, Honorary Vetry Surgn for the purposes of the Glanders and Farcy Act, vice Mr Ignatius Vaz.

Mr Narayan Anant Vinekar is a pointed Subordinate Govt Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Haibi in the Dharwar Dist, vice Mr Shripad Sitaram Pkatak, resigned.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr E H E Leggatt, I C S, Assist Collector and Magte of the First Class in the dist of Broach, with Powers to require security for good behaviour.

Azam Behramji Dosabhai Basia, Mahalkari of petha Jhalod in the district of the Panch Mahals, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Lieut G A Brownrigg, Station Staff Officer, Kirkee, is appointed Secretary to the Cantonment Committee at that station, vice Captain F W J Caulfeild.

The Govr in Council is pleased to confer upon Lieut Brownrigg—(1) all the powers conferred by the said Code on a Magistrate of the Second Class; (2) the powers conferible under Section 174 thereof to hold inquests; and (3) the powers conferrible under clases (a), (b) and (c) of Section 191 thereof in respect of offences punishable under the Rules for the time being in force in the Cantonment of Kirkee under Subsection 2 of Section 2 of the Cantonment Act, 1889, in the local area comprised within the limits of the Cantonment of Kirkee.

Azam Shankar Narayan Krishnaya Bijur, acting Head Karkun of taluka Ankola in the district of Kanara, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in that dist, and is invested with additional powers.

Azam Mahadeo Hari Parajpe, Head Karkun of taluka Dahanu in the district of Thana, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, to appoint Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Thanedar, Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Sholapur, to exercise the powers vested by the said Act in a Magistrate of Police.

Rao Saheb Haribhai Gopalji, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Kapadvanj in the district of Kaira, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

As relates to his Highness Mir Abdul Husain Khan Talpur, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on his Highness the powers of a Magistrate of the first class to be exercised within the district of Hyderabad.

Azam Gururao Venkatesh, Head Karkun of taluka Muddebihal in the district of Bijapur, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr Krishnaji Daji has been appointed Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judges Court at Shirpur in the Khandesh Dist, with effect from the 1st instant, vice Mr Narsinh Vyankatesh, retired.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T R Kirkham, Barrister-at-Law, Educl Inspr, Central Divn, has been granted furlough to the 21st May, 1894.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr T B Kirkham, or pending further orders:—Mr E Giles, M A (Oxon), to act as Educational Inspector, C D. Mr J Oliver to act as Educl Inspr, N D, and in the fourth grade of the Educl Dept. Mr S Cooke, M A, F I C, F G S, Assoc M Inst C E, to act in the First Grade of the Educl Dept, vice Mr Kirkham. Mr F G Selby, M A (Oxon), to fact in the second grade of the Educl Dept, vice Mr S Cooke.

Mr Kamalashankar Pranshankar Trivedi assumed charge of his acting appointment as Professor of Oriental Languages at the Elphinstone College.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr H T Ommanney, I C S, Collector of the Panch Mahals, at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept for appointment as a Member of the Commn appointed to enquire into the cultivation of the hemp plant and the use of hemp drugs in India, with effect from the date on which he makes over charge of his appointment as Collector.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Pollen, I C S, B A, L L B, to act as Colle and Dist Magte, Panch Mahals, and Dist Registrar, Panch Mahals, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Panch Mahals District, vice Mr H T Ommanney, I C S, or pending further orders.

Mr J Pollen, I C S, B A, LLD, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the return to duty of Mr A S M Ritchie, the following promotion and reversions are ordered:—Mr A S M Ritchie is promoted to Ex Engr, Third Grade, sub pro tem. Mr P H Pelloux reverts to Ex Engr, Fourth Grade. Mr H V M Phelps reverts to Assist Engr, First Grade.

Mr Ibrahim Shaik Daud Ahmadi, L C E, is appointed to act as Executive Engr, Presidency, during the absence of Mr S Robsch on privil-ge leave, or until further orders.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, Appellate Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Hiralal Dharamdas Sarairs, B A, LLB, as a Vakil of the High Court.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Ramchandra Vinayak Changhule, Balkrishna Ballal Joshi and Hanmant Pandurang Kotnis Sanads authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in the Courts of the Nasik Thana and Belgaum Districts, respectively.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 19th July, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·660
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·883
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·1
General Directions of wind	WSW, SW, SSW, S.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours	389
Fall of Rain	0·45
Total fall during month	11·60
year	39·53
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th July	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

TO CONSUMPTIVE WRITERS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives Rest, Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic. Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

MR. AUSTIN LEE, the first Secretary to the British Embassy in Paris, who has been much in the papers the last day or two, is one of fortune's favourites. A few years ago he was an irresponsible freshman at Oxford, and there are many of his contemporaries who recall with pleasure his happy geniality, wedded as it was to earnest intellectual work. Finding his way to the Foreign Office, he was presently appointed to Paris, and his capacity as a diplomatist may be gauged by the fact that, despite his youth, he was last year elected a life-director of the Suez Canal Company. Ambassadorial work on the Seine demands an alert mind as well as a suave, patient manner, and there are many servants of the Queen all over Europe who envy the early success of a Briton who plays "diplomacy" in earnest.

In the lamentable death of Admiral Tryon his relatives at Bulwick—not Balwich, as frequently printed—have experienced another severe blow.

Ever since the sudden death of Colonel Tryon, the Admiral's elder brother, a few years back, his widow and family have worn deep mourning, and the present calamity cannot fail to intensify a grief treated as an abiding one by the family. The Tryons are greatly esteemed in their part of the country, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the universal sympathy felt for them in their present affliction will go far to alleviate the sorrow of a singular series of misfortunes, for the Admiral's father also met with a sudden and violent end, being killed by being thrown from his horse while riding.

Bulwick Hall, the family seat in Northamptonshire, is a spacious low, old-fashioned mansion of two storeys only. It stands on a slight eminence in a grand old park, and, in its rear are some of the finest and quaintest of old-world gardens in the country.

By the death of Sir William Fox, just cabled from New Zealand, the female suffragists lose the one parliamentary champion who succeeded in carrying their cause through both Houses of a British Legislature. It is true the New Zealand Lower House quarrelled with the Upper over an amendment introduced into the bill by the latter and thereby prevented the passage of the measure for the present; but that circumstance does not detract from the credit due to Sir William Fox in this connection, although it is to be regretted that he has not survived to see full legislative effect given to his views on female suffrage. It will be remembered that he was the recipient of a hearty letter of thanks from Mrs. Fawcett and her fellow-labourers in the same cause in this country.

Sir William Fox had just completed his eighty-first year. He was born in Durham, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. Shortly after having been called at the Inner Temple, he became one of the pioneers of New Zealand, where he soon came to the front as a public man. He was one of the leaders of the movement that gained responsible government for the colony. He held office three times as Prime Minister of New Zealand. Of late years he has been chiefly in evidence as the leader of the temperance party and the female suffragists.

The publication of a new work by Friedrich Spielhagen is unhappily not of such frequent occurrence as of yore; still "Sonntagskind, which has just appeared, will in no way detract from the great novelist's reputation. Spielhagen was born in 1829 in Magdeburg, and received very high education. He sucessively—if not successfully—dabbled in law, medicine, and philology. He was noted in those days for his marvellous memory and elocutionary powers, and he would recite long passages from Goethe, Shakespeare, Homer, or Sophocles with equal readiness. The character of his writings is perhaps best described by the German word "Zeitromane; they are novels of modern life, and differ vastly from the average German romance, which is, as a rule, chiefly remarkable for its deadly dulness. His chef d'œuvre is undoubtedly "Problematische Naturen," with its sequel "Durch Nacht zum Licht." Spielhagen is a fine linguist and has translated several English, French, and Italian works into his native German.

A colonial contemporary, reviewing the biography of the deceased statesman, written by Mr. J. F. Hogan, M.P., says:—"Mr. Hogan's exceedingly interesting and vivacious narrative contains most of the good things and vitriolic criticisms uttered by Robert Lowe, but he has not included one of the latter class that was perhaps the bitterest and the most ungrateful observation Low ever let fall about the country that gave him the wealth on which he was enabled to prosecute a Parliamentary career in England. Shortly after his return to his native land, he was kind and complimentary enough to say that "no man is out of society in Australia until he is hanged."

Mrs. Johnston Foster, the Shropshire millionairess, whose daughters are certainly the heiresses of the London season, gave a very large ball at Allington House, in South Audley-st. The most extensive preparations had been made. Palms lined the big hall. The banisters were wreathed with flowers, and great banks of beautiful blooms—said to be fifty thousand in number—filled the fireplaces and adorned the mantelpieces. In the garden a big tent was built and the whole garden was screened in. The damp, however, prevented the latter arrangement from being of much use. Among those who were present were Lady Eustace Cecil and Miss Cecil, Countess Temple and Lady Gertrude Gore Langton, the Countess of Ellesmere and Lady Beatrice Egerton, Lord Breadalbane, the Hon. Mrs. Green Wilkinson and Miss Green Wilkinson, Lord Tullibardine, the Hon. Gerald-McGarel Hogg, and Mr. William Gillett.

Mr. W. E. Lutyens, the famous Cambridge "miler" who will attempt to wrest the one mile amateur championship from Harold Wade, was born in the picturesque village of Thursley in Surrey, in the year 1873, so that he has yet plenty of time to develop his powers. He went to Sherborne School, and in 1891 left for Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He quickly brought himself under the notice of the authorities by winning the Varsity mile race in the good time of 4min. 30 sec. He represented Cambridge in the mile against Oxford, and beat Allen, the Dark Blue "crack," in 4min. 24 sec. This year he again won the mile at both the Cambridge and the Inter-Varsity Sports, in the former in the grand time of 4min. 21sec. Lutyens wears glasses, trains very carefully for his races, and possesses a very pretty style of running.

It is sad to hear that Mrs. Peary, the Arctic explorer, suffered much from the lack of her Arctic clothing in this country last winter. But no woman would wear her Arctic rig, if other women didn't, just to be comfortable. The idea!

The first woman to obtain a certificate from the Virginian State Board of Medical Examiners to practise medicine in that State is Sarah G. Jones, coloured daughter of the editor of the "True Reformer," a weekly paper published in Richmond.

Lord Augustus Loftus has been in the Diplomatic Service longer than any other Englishman now living. The fourth son of the second Marquis of Ely he was born during the year of the Battle of Waterloo and became a diplomat during the first year of the Queen's reign.

As an instance of the remunerative character of music-hall performances, it is stated that at two concerts at Newcastle Mr. Chevalier took over £500. Many of the pianists and concert-givers of the season now departing would like to have earned a tenth part of the sum.

There are repinings over the small number of birthday honours distributed this year. As a matter of fact ("Truth" says), Her Majesty herself cut down the list submitted to her by about one-third. All those Radicals, therefore, who aspired to be peers, baronets, or knights is may lay the flattering unction to their souls that they were on the list. Any one wishing for an ornamental prefix to his name would do well to adopt the Tory persuasion, for probably Lord Salisbury's list has a far greater chance of passing in full than that of a Liberal leader.

The Duke of York's apartments at St. James's Palace have been furnished during the last fortnight and they will be occupied by his Royal Highness and his bride when they return to town for a short time after spending their honey-moon at Sandringham. The Duke and Duchess of York will go abroad in August to pay some family visits in Germany and in Denmark, and on returning from the Continent they are to visit the Queen at Balmoral, and the Duke and Duchess of Fife at Braemer.

There was a legend, which obtained general currency some years ago, that the late Mr. John Hope inherited a splendid cellar of wines and spirits from his father and uncle, and that he had caused it to be built up with a brick wall. He did inherit a good cellar of wine, but the building it up was a pure myth. In the course of his long life he gave the most of the wine away to the sick. About three years ago, however, he seriously considered what he would do with the remainder. On examining it the bulk of the wine was found to have turned to vinegar owing to defective corkage, and so what was left of the wines and spirits—the latter were all right—of the last century were poured down the sink. That is the true version of Mr. Hope and his wine cellar—stories about which have been dished up in various shapes.

I learn (says Mr. Labouchere in "Truth") that the Court has been much annoyed by Mr. Balfour asking the Prime Minister whether the Speaker would attend the Royal wedding on the part of the House of Commons. It is difficult to understand how Mr. Balfour can have been misled into putting this question, for if he had looked into the precedents he would have discovered that it would be quite a novelty for the Speaker to attend such a function officially even if the wedding was to be a full State ceremonial.

NOTICES.

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PEPSINE PEARLS
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SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From The Hospital Rep. ts (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the patient, and develops the appetite in a « most estraordinary manner. Consumptive patients experience a feeling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.
« D^r GAY, *Gaze des Hôpitaux.* »
From The Lancet March, 12th. 1887.

« M. CHAPOTEAUT has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »
Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES
Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice**, **Nervous coughs**, **Laryngitis**, **Colds**, with **Wheezing**, **Bronchitis**, **Insomnia**, **Catarrhal affections**, and **difficulty** in **Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.
GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
AND
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases
GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

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PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach*, *Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections*, and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.
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COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
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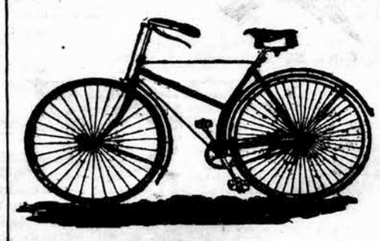

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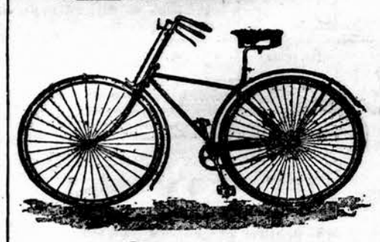

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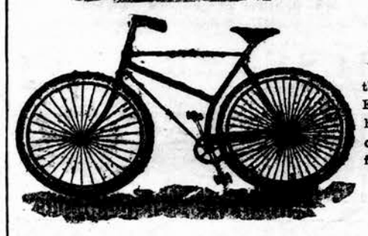

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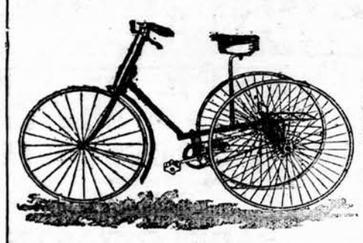

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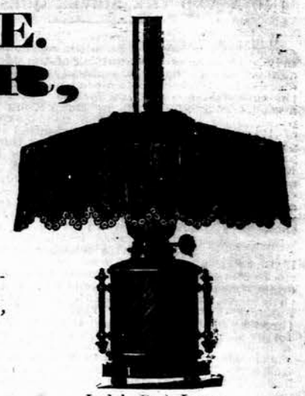
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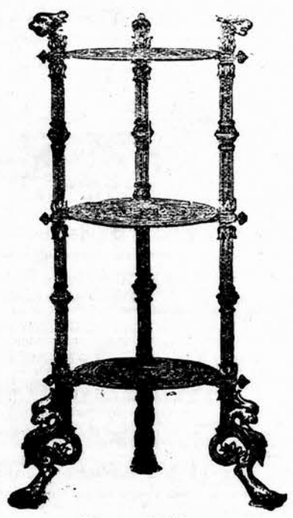
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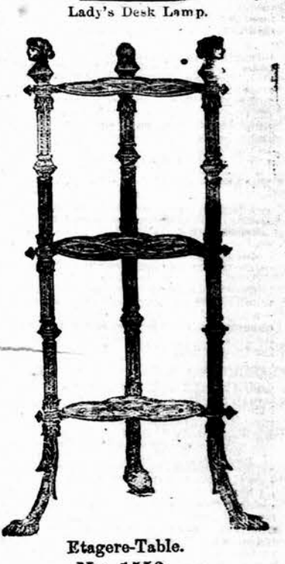
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